

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. THE RIGHT OF TRANSLATION AND REPRODUCING ILLUSTRATIONS IS RESERVED.

No. 804.—VOL. XVII.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1870.

PRICE 3D.—STAMPED, 4D.

## THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

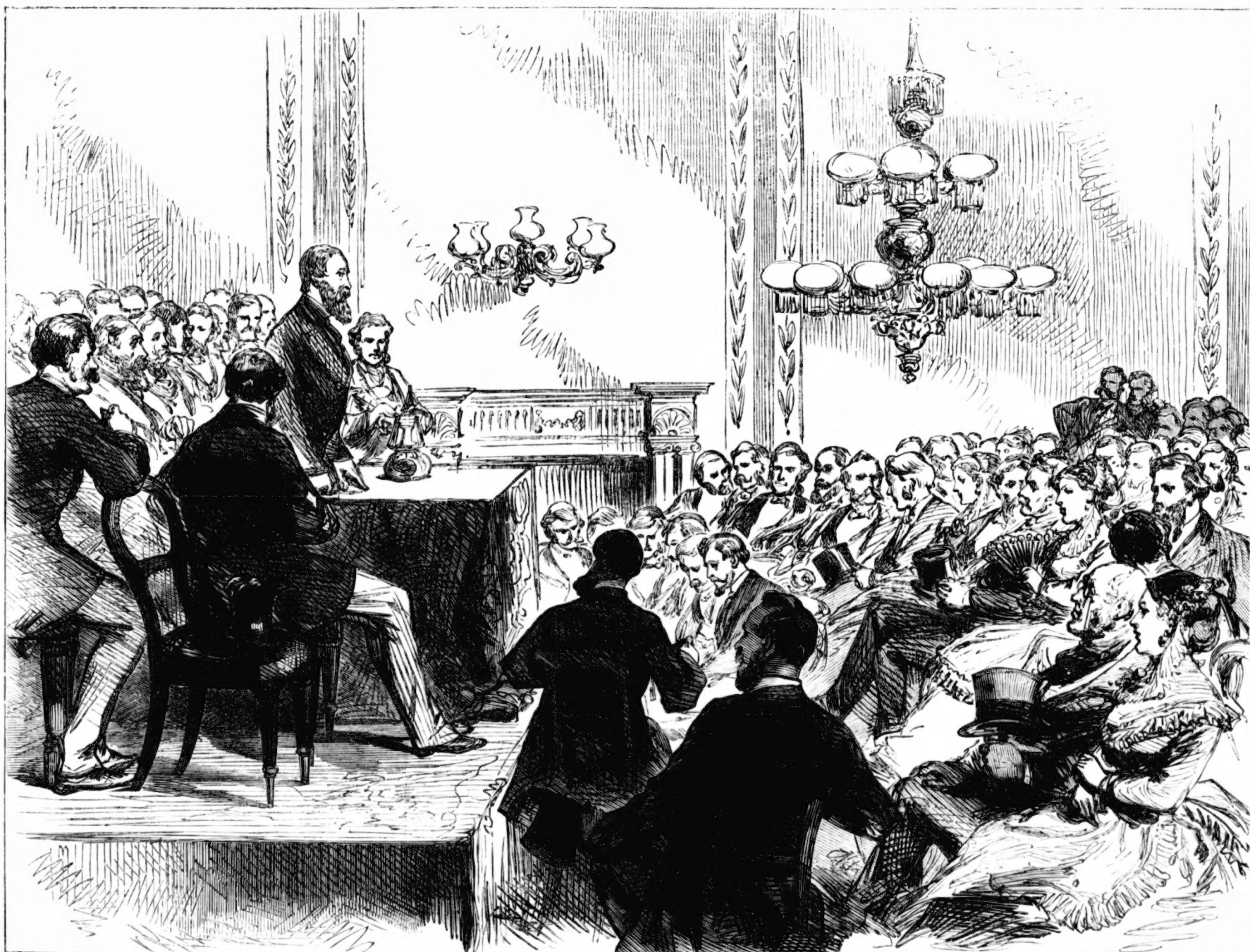
LET not him who putteth on his armour boast himself like him who taketh it off. The soundness of this maxim was never better exemplified than by recent events in France. The maxim itself, moreover, is singularly full of instruction for the French people just at present. For some weeks past—ever since the Emperor declared war against Prussia—they have been boasting themselves exceedingly as they buckled on their armour. The armies of France were to annihilate the Prussians, to devour them utterly; the march to Berlin was to be a mere military parade, diversified by a few adventures and some amusing incidents; and the Emperor was to dictate terms of peace at Königsberg, the ancient crowning-place of the Prussian Kings. The programme was perfect, and no one in France had the slightest doubt of its being carried out to the letter. Now all this is changed. From being mad to become invaders, the French are mad because they are invaded. The former sentiment was characteristic of Frenchmen; the latter is natural, and would be honourable in any nation. But, then, the exhibition of both by the same people is a little inconsistent with common sense, to say nothing of moral principle. If the presence of German troops in France be a pollution of the soil, and we agree that in the eyes of Frenchmen such an event ought to be so regarded; must not the presence of French troops in



MARSHAL BAZAINE  
(THE NEW FRENCH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF).

Germany be a pollution of their soil too, in the eyes of Germans? By what right does France claim a monopoly of the privilege of invading her neighbours? She has never scrupled to exercise this privilege; only the other day she was loudly—somewhat too loudly—proclaiming her intention to use it again; and now, when, suddenly and very unexpectedly, the tables are turned upon her, she is full of indignation. That is all right and proper, and we respect the French people because they are indignant at the pollution of their country by the presence of foemen therein; but surely they ought to consider that other peoples have feelings on that subject like unto their own, and be a little less eager to exhibit to their neighbours a medicine they find so very nauseous to their own palates.

That, we think, is one moral the French may very properly deduce from passing events. Another, is to be calm in adversity as well as sober in anticipating success. The late Ministry, in the pompous language of M. Ollivier, called upon the French to "thrill" and "quiver" with indignation, and to "rage with fury," against the invader. Well and good; these be "prave 'orts;" but thrilling, quivering, raging, and fury will not conjure the Germans back across the Saar. That, we suspect, will prove a stern piece of work, and must be undertaken in a sternly-resolute, not in a furiously-raging, mood. And that sternly-resolute mood, as it



HELP FOR THE WOUNDED: MEETING AT WILLIS'S ROOMS.



seems to us, is precisely the quality the French people throughout late transactions have failed to display. They allowed themselves, on frivolous pretexts, to be hurried into a war for which they were either not prepared, or to conduct which their rulers were utterly incompetent. They over-rated their own strength, and resources, and readiness; and they under-rated those of their adversaries. Moreover, they permitted themselves, very unwarrantably, to despise the courage of those adversaries. In short, they boasted themselves in putting on their armour when they should have postponed that performance till victory had been won, and they were in a position to take it off. The natural consequences have followed. Their armies have sustained reverses at the very commencement of a war upon which they entered most unnecessarily, and with so much vainglorious confidence; and something very like a panic has seized them!

We do not blame the French for their impatience with the continued rule of the men—or rather, we should perhaps say, of the *man*—who brought defeat and humiliation upon them; but we think they might bear themselves, in the grave circumstances in which they are placed, with more of calm and less of tumult. Their military affairs have been scandalously mismanaged. That seems to admit of small question. The time and opportunity for effective action were allowed to pass; the army was dispersed in isolated positions, instead of being so concentrated as to admit of action either in offence or defence; and one army corps after another has been beaten in detail. These things showed faulty strategy and lame tactics; in short, they proved the incapacity of the Emperor as a director of warlike operations; and must have been peculiarly irritating to a people proud of their arms and jealous of their military fame. We do not wonder, therefore, at the French people being excited and angry; for it is hard to be called upon to "save your own country" when you fully believed that was a duty that must inevitably devolve upon your foe as touching his. But, still, we desiderate in the French people the calm, resolute, sober spirit the emergency calls for. It is but just to Napoleon III. to say that, personally, and apart from his political and military mistakes, he has borne himself since the commencement of hostilities in a way worthy of his name and his position. He alone seemed to appreciate the gravity of the task the nation had undertaken in essaying to "chastise the audacious Prussians;" for he warned his soldiers and his people that the war would be "long and arduous;" and it is now reported that he has declared he will not quit the army except "dead or victorious." That last sentiment sounds a little theatrical, it is true; but it indicates pluck and determination all the same. His Majesty's star, too, appears still to be above the horizon, even in Paris, if we may judge by the composition of the new Ministry, which is clearly of his dictation.

Paris has been for days in a state that can only be described as one of mutiny, if not of incipient revolution; the populace clamour for arms, and are answered by charges of dragoons; the National Guard, disgusted at seeing citizens, whose chief fault is an over-effervescent patriotism, ridden down by regular troops, whose proper place ought to be in front of the national enemy, lodge their arms and refuse to act; stormy scenes occur in the Legislative Chamber, and Ministers and deputies, it is said, so far forget their duty and dignity as to engage in personal encounters; the Ministry is hurriedly changed; and last, but not least, though, perhaps, most desirable, the Emperor either relinquishes the chief command of the army or is superseded therein. Abdication has been mentioned; revolution has been talked of; an hegira of Court adherents is said to have begun; rumours are current of preparations for the escape of the Empress and her son; and the Emperor himself, it has been averred, dare not show his face in the capital. There may be much exaggeration in all this—probably there is; but it shows an unwholesome state of affairs, nevertheless.

Why should the souls of a great nation be so disquieted? Because their arms have suffered a reverse, or a series of reverses? Well, that has happened to the French before, as to most other nations. Those reverses have been caused by bad generalship, not by lack of courage in the soldiers; and the disasters bad generalship have caused good generalship may at least mitigate, if not retrieve. The Emperor asserts, and the complaint is re-echoed by all orders of Frenchmen, that M'Mahon and Frossard, the two defeated Generals, were enormously outnumbered; and that though the troops fought splendidly, as French soldiers are pretty certain to do, their valour was of no avail against such fearful odds as three and four to one. Well, if that be true—though the statement is somewhat common in like cases, and therefore open to suspicion—it only makes the failure of the Emperor as commander the more conspicuous. He ought not to have left the Germans to act upon his uncle's maxims, that a General should never allow himself to be surprised, and should always take care to have a larger number of men upon a battle-field than his opponent. Having forgotten, or failed to act upon, these first principles of warfare, and by that omission brought disgrace upon the arms of France, his Majesty's supersession in the command is both a just and a natural result. To Marshal Bazaine, it is said, has been confided the post vacated by the Emperor; General Trochu succeeds Marshal Leboeuf as Chief of the Staff; and General Montauban replaces M. Ollivier at the head of affairs in Paris. What effect these changes may produce remains to be seen; but it strikes us that the arrangements both in camp and cabinet will only be temporary. Marshal Bazaine

may be equal to the occasion, and General Trochu is reputed to be an able soldier. But, then, the Marshal is sixty years of age; his reputation rests mainly on his performances in Mexico, against very different opposites from those with whom he has now to deal; and the task before him is one of no ordinary magnitude. Then as to General Montauban, we do not know what special qualities he may possess for conducting the national affairs at such a crisis, except, perhaps, unhesitating vigour in putting down popular commotions in Paris. The times are undoubtedly critical, though far from desperate if wisely met; and it may be that the right men are *now* in the right places; but we fancy younger and more vigorous spirits will have to come to the front ere the clouds that lower over the fortunes of France be altogether dispersed.

#### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

A MEETING of the provisional committee to procure help for the sick and wounded in the war was held in Willis's Rooms on the 4th inst. The attendance was small. The Duke of Manchester, after expressing his regret at the absence of the Prince of Wales, who had been expected, said that the object of the meeting was the establishment of a national committee in connection with the society originally formed in Geneva, which had been recognised by treaty by almost all the sovereign Powers in Europe. That treaty had sanctioned the efforts of the society for assisting the sick and wounded in battle. The society was recognised as an official body, and its flag was a neutral flag in time of war. It was very desirable that the various efforts made throughout the country for the sick and wounded should be carried out under the sanction of some such recognised body. We could not tell how soon we might be drawn into the dispute; so, for our own sakes, it was desirable that preparations should be made. Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P., further explained the objects of the society. Up to now a committee had not been formed in England; but an effort was being made to form one at once, to correspond and co-operate with other branches throughout Europe. In reply to a letter sent to the Foreign Office, Lord Granville had written to say that the Government agreed with the Governments of North Germany and France in accepting the terms of the Association of Geneva in 1808. Lord Shaftesbury moved the first resolution, approving of the formation of a National Association on the Geneva plan. Both the noble Earl and Mr. Graves, M.P., who seconded the motion, spoke warmly in favour of an honest neutrality. Field Marshal Sir John Burgoyne moved that the society immediately place itself in communication with her Majesty's Government to obtain its sanction. Colonel Charles Lindsay seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Monsignore Capel moved that any aid should be given in the first instance to our own sick and wounded, should this country not be able to remain uninvolved in war, and that, in case of our neutrality, assistance should be given equally to the contending belligerents. Colonel Gordon seconded the motion, which, like its predecessor, was carried unanimously. Captain Brackenbury, who moved the next resolution, said he was ashamed to have to confess the other day, at Strasbourg, that England had done nothing to aid this international society. From a long study of military history, he was able, without hesitation, to say that in every great battle the medical arrangements had broken down. He spoke in the highest terms of the provision which he had just seen in France to succour, not only the sick and wounded of their own army, but those of the enemy, and made a touching appeal to the audience to assist the association. The resolution which he moved determined to assist the sick and wounded in *matériel* and *personnel*, and to ascertain as far as possible from the belligerents themselves what they most required. This resolution was seconded by Dr. Pollock. Sir Harry Verney, in moving the next resolution, read a letter from Miss Nightingale, in which she strongly advocated the claims of the association. She herself had received an application to go out and superintend the nursing of the sick and wounded, and she thought many nurses would be wanted in the hospitals during the present war. Had she not been on a bed of sickness she would have gone where the greatest necessity existed. Sir Harry, having read the letter, moved the appointment of a central committee of twenty-one members. Captain Burgess seconded the motion, which was carried. General Seymour moved the establishment of sub-committees in various parts of the country, each committee to manage its own affairs. The resolution was carried. Lord Eliot moved the appointment of a ladies' committee, and stated that Princess Christian had promised to do everything in her power to aid the association. The resolution was seconded by Admiral Drummond, and carried. The Chaplain of the Forces moved that the society should adopt the flag and badge recognised by the International Convention of Geneva. This also was carried. It was announced that the Prince of Wales is president of the society, and that the executive committee would commence work at once. His Grace the chairman said that, according to the convention of 1864, every wounded soldier was, in the eyes of the society, a neutral. The gentlemen who had taken part in the meeting were nominated members of the central committee. A vote of thanks, on the proposition of Count Bernstorff (who, on behalf of one of the belligerent parties, thanked the meeting for their kind intentions), to the Duke of Manchester concluded the proceedings.

We are requested to state, for the information of those interested, what has been done by the society formed in this country for aiding the sick and wounded in war. The committee of the society, after communicating with the committees formed in Paris and Berlin, and learning from those committees in what manner the most effectual assistance could be given, have sent out six surgeons to the seat of war. These gentlemen will work under the Red Cross Society, and receive their instructions from the president at Berlin and Paris. The society will defray the expenses of these gentlemen, but their services will be in other respects gratuitous. The society has also sent out a contribution of £500 to the president at Paris, and a similar sum to Berlin. The committee hope to be able to do more when the machinery of this society is better known to the public who may wish to contribute help. The names of the gentlemen who have been selected to serve are as follow:—Dr. Mayo, Dr. Duret Aubin, Mr. Henry Rundle, F.R.C.S.; Mr. William Ward, R.C.S.; Mr. W. Pratt, R.C.S.; Mr. Atthill, dresser.

A BAD SIGN.—A Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"I am sorry to have to mention a sudden increase of French rowdies, who infect the inferior kinds of taverns in Brussels. Nobody knows them or their way of living here. They go about at night shouting, 'Vive la France!' howling the 'Marseillaise,' and fastening quarrels upon people who express themselves against the Frenchification of Belgium. I speak, not from hearsay, but from what I have actually and frequently observed. It reminds me strongly of the doings which preceded the annexation of Savoy and Nice."

THE WORKMAN'S PEACE COMMITTEE.—The London Workman's Peace Committee have prepared an address for circulation among the working men of Great Britain and Ireland, in which the committee invite their fellow working-men to join them in "protesting against the war between France and Prussia as a great and horrible crime on the part of Christian nations at this period of the world's history, and a wanton infliction of misery and ruin without any adequate cause or the possibility of any beneficial result." The working men of France and Germany are, the committee remark, equally their brethren. The occupation by a foreign army either of Paris or Berlin is deprecated as storing up deadly national animosities for the future, and arbitration is strongly insisted upon as the proper mode of putting an end to the present struggle. The committee observe that it should be the firm and unanimous resolve of those to whom they appeal not to allow England to be drawn into the war on any pretext whatever.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

Ever since Friday week, when news was received of the first defeat of the French at Weissenburg, immense excitement has prevailed in Paris. Crowds assembled in the streets; a very angry spirit was exhibited; the houses of several bankers supposed to be Prussians were attacked; a series of proclamations was issued by the Empress and the Ministers; and the city first, and then several departments, were declared in a state of siege. To bring matters to a crisis, a telegram was exhibited at the Bourse reporting a great victory by Marshal M'Mahon, and the capture of the Crown Prince of Prussia, with nearly all his army, as well as the fortress of Landau. Flags were hoisted all over the city, the houses were dressed with streamers, and universal joy was expressed. This only lasted a short time; it was discovered that the news was false, and that, instead of winning a victory, M'Mahon had again been defeated. A revulsion set in. The Bourse was mobbed, M. Ollivier was compelled to harangue the mob and to promise that all news from the front, good or bad, should at once be made public. The Chambers were convoked, and met on Tuesday, amidst immense excitement. Indeed, it at once became apparent that violent scenes were about to occur. Outside the building angry mobs assembled, and large bodies of troops were employed in keeping back the crowd. It is even said that several charges were made upon the people, and that the National Guard, indignant at this, refused to act, and declared that the frontier was the proper place for regular troops. In the Senate a speech was delivered by M. de Parieu, the President of the Council of State, in which he stated that the Government had summoned the members upon the very first appearance of difficulty without waiting until the position of the country had been compromised. The troops had been repulsed, but were still full of heroism and ardour. There was no cause for discouragement. All the Government asked was the support of the House in accelerating the national movement, and in organising a levy *en masse* of all the valid forces of the nation. To fill up the gaps in the ranks, and create a new army of 450,000 men, it was proposed to augment the National Guard by calling out every unmarried man from twenty-five to thirty years of age, to incorporate the Garde Mobile with the regular troops, and finally to call out the class of 1870. If a minority attempted by force to trouble the national harmony, the powers conferred on the Government by the state of siege would be employed, and an appeal made to the National Guard of all France. In the Chamber, M. Ollivier attempted to deliver a similar address, but, owing to the interruptions he met with, little of what he said could be heard. M. Jules Favre declared that the military incapacity of the Emperor had been fully proved, and that he ought to resign the command of the army. The Government of the country, he proposed, should be taken in hand by the Chamber itself. At this there was great uproar, in the midst of which M. Granier de Cassagnac exclaimed that M. Jules Favre and the other members of the Left ought to be shot, and Count de Keratry declared that the Emperor ought to abdicate. On the motion of M. Duvernois, an order of the day was adopted expressing want of confidence in the Ministry. M. Ollivier shortly afterwards announced that he had conferred with the Empress, and that, with the consent of the Emperor, General Montauban, Duke of Palikao, had been charged with the formation of a new Cabinet. In Wednesday's sitting of the Chamber a resolution postponing all payments for a month was declared urgent. At the same sitting the report of a Committee appointed on the previous day was read. The report proposed that 300,000 men of the class from 1858 to 1863, who have seen service and are no longer liable to serve, shall be called out, and that all unmarried men between twenty-five and thirty-five years of age shall join the army. A sum of twenty million francs is to be raised for the assistance of the families of the National Guard. A vote of thanks to the army was carried with much cheering, and the above propositions were unanimously adopted. Count de Palikao then announced that the new Ministry had been constituted as follows:—General Cousin-Montauban (Count de Palikao), Minister of War; M. Chevreau, Minister of the Interior; M. Magne, Minister of Finance; M. Clement Duvernois, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture; Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, Minister of Marine; Baron Jerome David, Minister of Public Works; Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Grandperret, Minister of Justice; M. Jules Brame, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Bussan-Billaud, President of the Council of State. M. Estancelin moved that the Legislative Body should sit *en permanence* until the Prussians evacuated France. On a vote there were 117 ayes against 117 noes, and the motion was consequently lost. M. Jules Ferry questioned the Cabinet as to the use it intended to make of the powers conferred upon it by the state of siege, and criticised the repressive measures resorted to. No reply was given by the Government, and the matter dropped.

The trial at Blois of the persons engaged in the alleged conspiracy against the Emperor Napoleon's life has terminated. Many of the prisoners were acquitted, and others sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The sentence upon Beaury was twenty years' imprisonment.

The Paris garrison, which was reduced to less than 5000 regular troops, has been reinforced by 30,000 from the departments, including a good many marines who will have to do garrison duty. The troops which were to have been embarked for the Baltic have received counter-orders, and are all to be sent to reinforce the army of the Rhine.

### BELGIUM.

The Municipal Council of Brussels have voted an address of thanks to the Queen and the English people. The Council has decided that this address shall be presented by the Burgomaster in person to the English Minister at Brussels.

### ITALY.

The Senate has almost unanimously adopted an order of the day approving the proposed armaments, accepting the declarations of the Government, and expressing confidence in the Ministers, that they will energetically preserve public order, and prevent all that might affect the liberty of action reserved to the Government.

### ROME.

Advices from Rome, dated the 8th inst., state that the evacuation of the Papal territory by the French troops is now complete, and that General Dumont has handed over thirty-five mortars and 15,000 shells to the Pope. Desertions from the Antibes Legion were more numerous than ever.

### SPAIN.

The Republican papers are publishing inflammatory articles, urging the proclamation of a Republic in the country, and predicting its advent in France in consequence of the Emperor's defeats. There is great excitement caused by the war news.

A stormy meeting of the Permanent Committee of the Cortes has been held to consider the petition of Senores Topete, Rios Rosas, and others, for the immediate convocation of the Cortes. General Prim was present, and opposed the proposition as unnecessary. The Unionists were very angry, and their representative, Senor Rios Rosas, declared an open opposition to the Government. Marshal Prim said if that were to be the case, then on them would rest the responsibility for the grave consequences that might ensue. Senor Martos expressed the inclinations of the Democrats towards a Republic. It is generally believed many Progressists are similarly disposed. After five hours' fierce debate, the committee decided, by nine to five, against the convocation of the Cortes at the present moment.

### PRUSSIA.

General Vogel von Falkenstein has issued a notification pro-



During the shipment of cargoes of corn in the North German ports for direct exportation to France, this being a modification of the previous prohibition.

General Stephen Turr has stated, in the *Wiener Tagblatt* that Count Bismarck had repeatedly recommended the Emperor Napoleon, before the battle of Sadowa, to annex Belgium and Luxembourg to France, but that the latter declined to adopt this suggestion. The Berlin *Official Gazette* has published a telegram sent by Count Bismarck to the Foreign Office, in which the Count says that, at the wish of the Emperor Napoleon, he had an interview with General Turr, and from him received verbal—as well as from other better-accredited agents written—communications, which are ready for publication. Count Bismarck, however, says he never gave any verbal or written answer. General Turr himself had been pointed out to him by the Emperor as untrustworthy, but in military respects as useful.

#### AUSTRIA.

The official *Evening Post* says that the military preparations which have been imposed upon the Austro-Hungarian Government, as upon other neutral States, by the political events of the last few weeks, will be confined to the purchase of horses, with the object of providing against a deficiency in the number required on a peace footing, and to the calling out of men belonging to the artillery and cavalry, whose presence is rendered indispensably necessary by the increased number of horses taken into the service. This proceeding in no wise exceeds the line of policy prescribed in the Chancellor of the Empire's despatch of July 20—namely, one of strict and unarmoured neutrality. Referring to the rumours of fortification works being carried on, the *Evening Post* says they are only projects.

#### DENMARK.

By a provisional law the Finance Minister is empowered to issue bonds to the amount of five million thalers, redeemable on Dec. 31, 1872.

#### CHINA.

A telegram, dated Hong-Kong, July 21, says:—"Just as the mail is leaving a rumour is current that the French Consul at Canton has been attacked and has taken refuge in the English Settlement. Placards had been posted at Hong-Kong and the other ports to the effect that all foreigners are to be exterminated."

#### AUSTRALIA.

Advices from Melbourne announce that the Victoria Parliament has been prorogued, having during the Session abolished all State aid to religion. The Intercolonial Conference had ended; its results had been unimportant.

### OPENING OF THE BELGIAN CHAMBERS.

#### SPEECH OF THE KING.

The Belgian Chambers were opened at one o'clock, on Monday, by the King in person, who delivered the following speech:—

"Gentlemen,—At the moment when events abroad exalt in our hearts the feelings for our common country, I longed to see the national representatives assembled around me. I have the hope that the tide of war will not ensanguine our soil; that Belgium, inoffensive, and a well-wisher of all, will not see violated the neutrality which is imposed upon her and guaranteed by each of the five great Powers of Europe. The Emperor of the French has written to me that it is his formal intention to conform to his international duties, and respect the neutrality of Belgium. At the same time, his Imperial Majesty expressed to me his desire to be confirmed in the opinion if Belgium would herself make her neutrality respected by all the means in her power. In my reply, I was happy to be able to state that the Emperor had not been misinformed as to our intentions. The Government of his Majesty the King of Prussia was equally eager to assure me in writing that the neutrality of Belgium will be respected by him so long as it would not be violated by the other belligerent Power. Among the friendly evidences which I have received from foreign Powers I am pleased to mention with a gratitude, which all the country will share with me, the solicitude of the Government of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain for the interests of the Belgian neutrality, and the generous support with which those sentiments were received in the Parliament, and also by public opinion, in England. On her side, in the position in which she has been placed by international law, Belgium does not misunderstand either what is due from her to other States or to herself. During the war she will know how to preserve to her conscientious neutrality the loyal and sincere character which she is always obliged to give to her relations during peace. In conformity with the wishes of the belligerents themselves, she will hold herself ready to defend herself with all the ardour of her patriotism and all the resources which a nation draws from the energy of its will. Already my Government has taken on its own responsibility those measures which the circumstances require, and for which the approbation of the two Chambers will not be wanting. In the midst of those preoccupations which so naturally are prominent in our minds, the Government will not lay before you in this extraordinary Session any bills except those which are urgent, and the passing of which cannot be postponed until another time. Belgium, Gentlemen, has already undergone more than one perilous trial, but never one of so grave a nature as that which we are undergoing at the present time. By her prudence, her loyal sentiments, and by her firm patriotism, she will know how to overcome it in a manner worthy of herself, worthy of the esteem in which she is held by the other nations, and worthy of the prosperity which has assured to her free institutions. The Belgian people are profoundly conscious of their right. They know the value of the advantages which for forty years they have so happily acquired and honourably possessed. They are not ready to forget how to preserve them at the present time, nor will they forget what they have to preserve to-day—their well-being, their liberty, their honour, and even the very existence of their country. All Belgian hearts unite for a sacred cause. People and King, in the accomplishment of such duties, can ever have but one soul and one cry, and that is, 'Long live independent Belgium! May God watch over her and protect her right!'"

All the sentences of the speech were most warmly applauded, and the words in reference to England were enthusiastically received with shouts of "Vive l'Angleterre!" The King and Queen were much cheered, both on their entrance and departure.

**THE ORLEANS FAMILY AND THE WAR.**—Baron Rothschild, in Paris, has received from members of the Orleans family the following sums for the society to give assistance to the wounded:—The Countess of Paris, 10,000fr.; the Duchess of Chartres, 10,000fr.; the Princess of Joinville, 20,000fr.; in remembrance of the Duchess of Aumale, 50,000fr. The last subscription was accompanied by a note from the Duke of Aumale, in which he says:—"Were the Duchess of Aumale still alive she would have been one of the first to come to the assistance of our wounded soldiers and of the families suffering on account of war. In remembrance of one who is no more I pray you to forward 50,000fr. for the national subscription." It is reported that the Duke of Aumale has offered his services to France in the present emergency, and is willing to be employed in any position deemed fit.

**FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.**—This disease has again broken out with virulence in Lancashire. It is now spreading rapidly in the districts of Aughton, Dutton, and Hurst-green, in the Blackburn division, where the cattle are affected on no fewer than twenty farms, on six of which it appeared only on Tuesday morning—those of Mrs. Margaret Bailey, and Messrs. Ogden, H. Wright, D. Seed, J. Duxbury, and J. Cross. The disease has reappeared at Longridge, near Preston, and also on the Lancashire division, where much of the mischief is attributed to dogs and peuliers, who wander through the grazing-fields, and thus communicate the disease to the cattle. Unscrupulous cattle-jobbers, however, are most blamed for the sale of animals which they know to be in the incipient stage of the disease. Strenuous exertions are being made in all the districts named to put a stop to the outbreak.

### FRENCH COMMANDERS.

WE this week place before our readers portraits of some of the principal military commanders in both the armies now contending for supremacy on the Continent. The Sovereigns of each country concerned command (or did command) in chief—the Emperor Napoleon heading in person the armies of France, while his Prussian Majesty occupies a similar position towards those of Germany. The lives of each of these Monarchs are sufficiently well known, so we need not concern ourselves just now with them, but devote our attention to their subordinates.

Of three of the French commanders—Marshals M'Mahon, Bazaine, and Canrobert—we have already published memoirs (see *ILLUSTRATED TIMES*, July 23, page 59). Of the others the most prominent is (or was)

**GENERAL LEBOUF**, who has been removed from the Ministry of War to become Major-General of the Army of the Rhine—that is to say, he will not have a corps of his own, but will remain by the Emperor's side, as General Moltke did by the side of the King of Prussia in the Bohemian campaign. He is one of the new men of the Second Empire, having attained the rank of Colonel only in 1852. He is a scientific officer, and does not appear to have had any African experience. He is sixty-one years of age, was educated at the Ecole Polytechnique—of which he became one of the chiefs—and at the Artillery School at Metz. Marshal Niel is said to have had a high opinion of his abilities. He had an important artillery command in the Crimean War, at the close of which he was made a General of Division. In the Italian campaign he was entrusted with the command of the artillery. He was the French General appointed to preside over the voting in Venetia in 1866, when that province was to be annexed to the kingdom of Italy, and in his character of Imperial Commissioner handed over Venetia to the Italian Government. Last year he was appointed to succeed Marshal Niel as Minister for War, and remained in that post after M. E. Ollivier's accession. He is devoted to the Imperial political system, and thinks very little of Parliaments and responsible Ministers. He has, we believe, been advanced to the rank of Marshal since the declaration of war.

**GENERAL FROSSARD**, who commands the 2nd Corps, and whose name has become famous, though scarcely glorious, in connection with the operations at Saarbrück, is an engineer officer. He is sixty-three years of age. Like Leboeuf, he became one of the authorities of the Ecole Polytechnique. He took a subordinate part in the siege of Rome, and in 1852 was made Director of Fortifications at Oran, in Algeria. In 1858 he became a General of Division, and in the following year was employed in the campaign in Italy. He was afterwards appointed Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor and member of the Committee of Public Defence. In 1867 the Emperor made him governor of the Prince Imperial and head of the Prince's maison militaire. For the last eighteen months he has been President of the Commission of Fortifications. The reputation of this officer is professional rather than popular.

**GENERAL DE FAILLY**, who commands the 5th Corps, is a Crimean officer, sixty-two years of age. He was educated at St. Cyr, and served as a General of Brigade in the Russian war, when he distinguished himself at the battles of the Alma and Traktir and at the Green Mamelon. For these services he was made General of Division and Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor. In the Italian campaign he commanded a division of General Niel's corps, and distinguished himself at Magenta and Solferino. It will be remembered that it was De Faillly who was sent to Rome in 1867 to defend the Pope against Garibaldi and the Italian volunteers, and it was in his report that the sentence occurred, "the chapepot has done wonders." He is a straightforward, hard-hitting *homme de guerre*, and had two Colonels and four chefs de bataillon killed under his eye at Solferino; but is not distinguished by theoretical attainments, like the two officers before mentioned.

**GENERAL BOURBAKI**, whose family is of Greek origin, is considered one of the finest Zouaves in the army. He is fifty-four years of age, and has always commanded *corps d'élite*. He fought at the Alma and Inkermann, and at the assault of Sebastopol as a General of Brigade. In 1857 he was made General of Division, and in 1859 had a command in the Italian war. Last year he commanded the second camp at Châlons. The Emperor values him very highly, and he is very popular with the men. He is one of the French officers who were decorated by the King of Prussia in 1864. He commands the Imperial Guard.

**GENERAL LADMIRAL**.—Everyone has his own particular temperament; and, even in an attack on an enemy, each man in the army retains some portion of his individuality. It is this for which the modern French soldier is distinguished to a greater degree than any other soldier in Europe, and the peculiarity belongs not only to the men but to the officers. The distinction of General Ladmiraal is that he is the first tactician in the French army, and can play with regiments as Jourdain plays with pieces on the chessboard. Few know so well how to restrain or propel a battalion, and few have so calculating a temper and so calm an eye to see the end to be achieved and to attain it by patient skill. In Africa and in Italy this talent was obvious. On the day of Solferino, when in command of the first division of the 1st Army Corps, General Ladmiraal placed himself at the head of his regiments and directed them as calmly as though they were only on parade. He was twice wounded by the Austrian bullets; but his coolness never deserted him, and the men carried out his commands with equal sangfroid and almost mathematical precision. Even when he was lying wounded on the ambulance, he continued to direct his men until the battle was won and the enemy retreated from the heights of Cavraua. The General is a pupil of that warlike school which may be said to have been established in Africa in 1830.

**GENERAL DOUAY**.—General Felix Douay, who commands the 7th Army Corps, first entered on a military career in 1832, at the age of sixteen, and six years afterwards was Sub-Lieutenant in the first regiment of marine infantry. He obtained his Captain's epaulettes in 1843, and assisted as chief of a battalion at the siege of Rome, where he received a wound. In the campaign of the Crimea his conspicuous courage won for him two commendations in the reports of the Commander-in-Chief, and he returned as Colonel of the Voltigeurs of the Guard. In Italy and at Solferino he was wounded, and had two horses killed under him, and in the expedition to Mexico the Emperor conferred on him the command of the first division of infantry; and it was he who commenced hostilities by the combat at the hacienda of San Jose—an affair fully reported at that time in our columns. General Douay also directed the attacks on the left at the siege of Puebla, of which we published particulars and illustrations. With a reputation thus confirmed and the high esteem of his fellow Generals, it is not to be wondered at that at the present juncture he should have attained a distinguished position in the army of the Rhine.

**GENERAL COUTIN-MONTAUBAN**, Count de Palikao, is the General who commanded the French expedition to China in 1860, when the Imperial Summer Palace was looted and burnt. He is a cavalry officer, who learned his profession in Africa as a Captain of Spahis. He has seen much service in Algeria, and has commanded great territorial divisions of that country. In 1855 he was recalled to take the command of the twenty-first military division of France. His services in China in the joint English and French expedition were regarded with great satisfaction in France, and he received the title of Count Palikao, taken from the name of the place where a victory was gained over the Chinese General Sangkolusin. When an Imperial proposition came before the Legislature to confer a large pecuniary reward upon the General, the events of the campaign were subjected to minute discussion, and he begged that the project might be withdrawn. Count Palikao was born in 1794; he has been through twenty-two campaigns, received one wound, and been mentioned ten times in orders of the day. It might well be supposed that he had sufficiently discharged his

debt to the country; but he has now, it seems, been called upon to assume the direction of affairs as head of the Ministry.

**GENERAL TROCHU**.—"Trochu," said Marshal Bugeaud, in speaking of his favourite aide-de-camp, "has the triple talent of writing, speaking, and conquering." Indeed, the General may be said to unite the functions of the literary contributor and the orator with those of the commander, and to make them, to some extent, subservient to his regular profession. General Trochu has proved his courage ever since he left the school of St. Cyr, in 1837, for he gave evidence of bravery at Sidi Yousef, where his tunic was riddled with balls; at the battle of Isly, after which Marshal Bugeaud attached him to his staff; at the assault of Sebastopol, where he won, at the point of his sword, the rank of General of Division and the decoration of the cross of the Legion of Honour, of which he became Grand Officer in 1861. He was then forty-four years of age. Whenever an occasion of distinguishing himself has been presented, he has not failed to embrace it. In the first rumour of the present war great surprise was expressed that he should not have received a command at the theatre of the coming conflict, but should have been sent to Toulouse; but, according to report, that omission has now been rectified, seeing that Trochu is called to the post lately filled by Leboeuf—that of Major-General in Chief of the Staff. The General has published a remarkable book, which has already secured a European reputation, under the title of "The French Army in 1867," a volume directed against routine and advocating most important reforms. Like most of his Breton countrymen, General Trochu is of small stature, but is full of fire and energy, while his features display those characteristics which generally impress an observer with an idea of pluck and tenacity.

### METZ AND ITS FORTIFICATIONS.

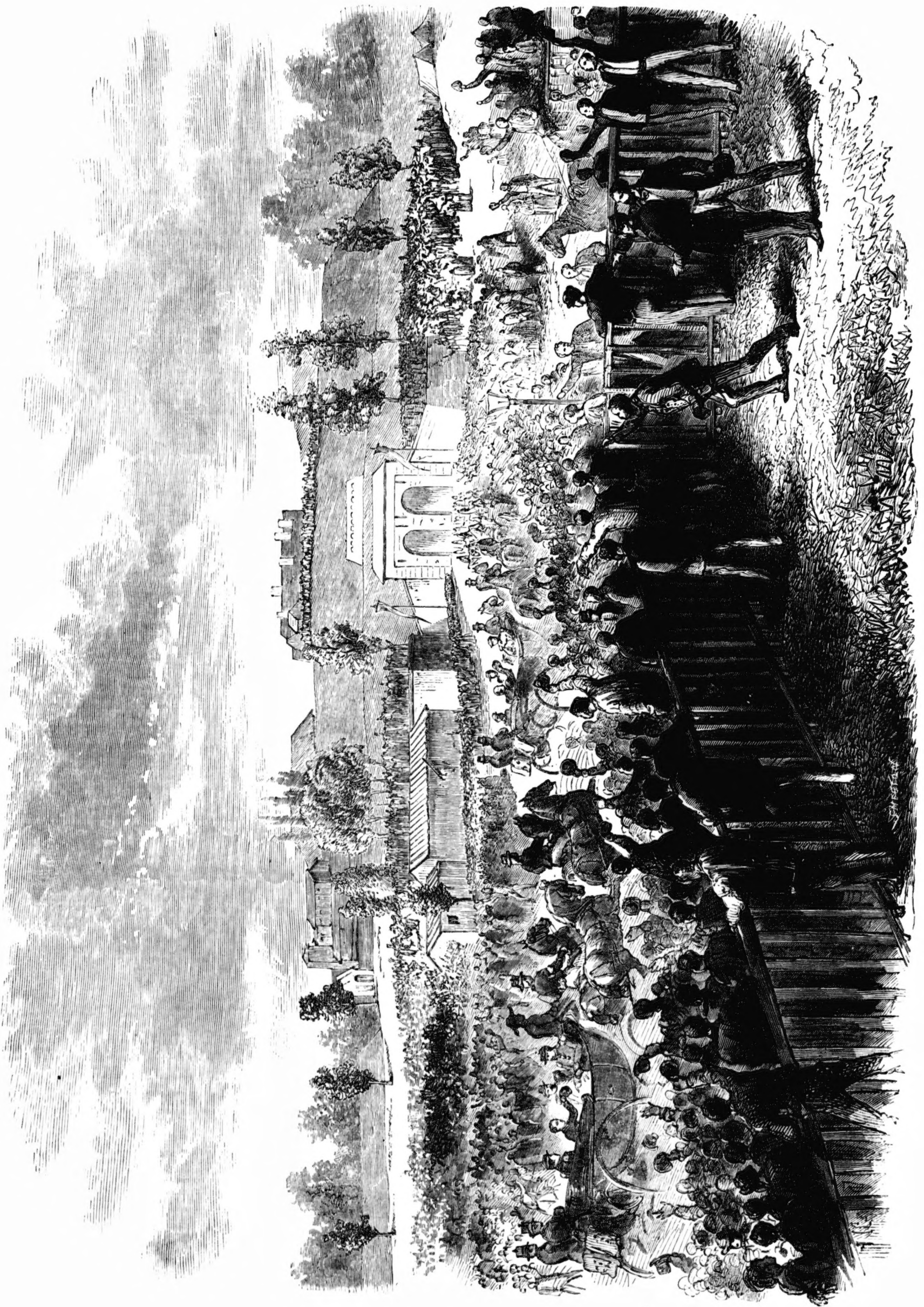
THE events of war, proverbially subject to varying fortune, are giving an importance to Metz which it would have been rash to predict for it only a short time ago. Some further information respecting the town and its fortifications will, therefore, be of interest. Hitherto it has been chiefly referred to as a grand military dépôt, a vast magazine and arsenal, admirably fitted by its workshops, foundries, and forges, its immense stores of arms and ammunition, and all the appurtenances of war, to be the base of the operations of an army in the field. Now, however, thousands of Frenchmen are considering it in another character. Metz may have to receive and protect an army retreating before the invaders of France; and this is a purpose which a French stronghold has not been required to serve for more than half a century.

Metz is the centre of the permanent defence of France between the Meuse and the Rhine, and is, after Strasbourg, the strongest fortification in France. In a war with Germany it is the French Mayence. Its position is one of the best that a great stronghold can occupy—at a junction of the two rivers. A fortress placed on a river where main communications cross, not only fulfils the condition of security, but commands both banks, and offers opportunities for attacking the enemy that attempts to pass it. It is also more difficult to invest, on account of the necessity of constructing and maintaining bridges above and below it. Metz is washed by the Moselle on the west, the river making a bend, and then traversing the town, where it is crossed by fifteen bridges. The Seille enters the place on the south, diverging into two branches, one of which flows between the ramparts, while the other runs through the town. This abundance of water becomes an important element in the defence of the fortress. By closing the sluices of the Seille, the water may be raised 24 feet, so as to form a lake more than six miles in extent. There are nine gates to the town, and as many draw-bridges. The enceinte was planned by Vauban, and continued by Marshal Belleisle. The chief works in advance of the enceinte are the double crown works of Moselle and Belle-Croix, constructed by Cormontaigne, one of the greatest masters of the art of fortification which France ever possessed, and are considered his chef-d'œuvre. Cormontaigne resided at Thionville, and reconstructed most of the fortifications in this part of France. Improving upon Vauban's system, he carried the salient point of the ravelin—that two-faced, wedge-like work which is constructed opposite the curtain, in front of the tenailles—much further out. By this construction it became impossible for an enemy to ascend the glacis of a bastion until he had got possession of the two collateral ravines, on account of the fire which might be directed from these upon his approaches between them, and so the time necessary for conducting a siege was increased. The Double Crown at Metz is surrounded by a triple ditch filled with water. There is also a considerable redoubt, called Le Paté, so contrived that it may be converted into an island. The military hospital is adapted to receive 1500 patients. The defences of Metz, however, are not confined to the fortress; Metz has forts about it which make it a great intrenched camp. When you have cleared the numberless gates, porteouilles, and bridges, you arrive at one of three intrenched camps in process of formation. Forts St. Quentin have each sixty guns, casemates, and bomb-proof barracks, and ditches five yards deep. They stand on the summit of a high hill, which overlooks for miles the broad valley in which Metz stands. Their guns would play with tremendous effect on any enemy advancing up the valley to attack the town at its feet; and a beaten or demoralised army might find ample shelter in the valley, guarded on one side by the guns of the town, and on the other by the forts. These new forts are not merely destined to defend Metz; the town is magnificently fortified, as it is. They are intended to protect a vast encampment, as at the present moment, or to give shelter and breathing-time to a beaten army.

**BRITISH REPUTATION ON THE CONTINENT.**—There never was a greater misrepresentation of fact than the frequent statement by military officials, and their Parliamentary or journalistic friends, that British reputation on the Continent has suffered from the adoption, during the past few years, of a pacific and non-interfering policy. It is quite the reverse. The Continental nations entertain a greatly increased respect for Englishmen when they see them unwilling to squander their hard-earned taxes, or freely sacrifice their soldiers, on foreign battle-fields. Whereas in former times, when under Pitt, Castlereagh, or Palmerston, an aristocratic clique at home found it to their class interest to check popular freedom by profuse subsidies of men and treasure to Continental nations, the latter could scarcely conceal their sneers even at the very time when the stream of British prodigality was pouring upon them. "John Bull is a great fool!" was the popular verdict of Spaniards, Germans, Greeks, Belgians, Austrians, French, and Turks. Spain and Germany, for whom we made the greatest sacrifices, were the most ungrateful of all, and laughed the loudest; at our foolish generosity. And so it will be again if British blood and treasure shall be again squandered on any part of the Continent. The Americans are wiser. No such foolish "loans," "subsidies," and "material guarantees" emanate from Washington. Nor should laborious and struggling Englishmen ever again empty their pockets and pour their blood on ungrateful and sneering foreign recipients.—Communicated.

**DEATH OF SIR JOHN THWAITES.**—We have to announce the death of Sir John Thwaites, the chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, which occurred on Tuesday morning at about three o'clock, at his residence, Meaburn House, Upper Richmond-road, Putney, after an illness of a few days' duration. Sir John Thwaites was in his fifty-sixth year, and had been chairman of the Metropolitan Board since its formation, in 1856, previously to which time he was one of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers. Sir John was a magistrate of the counties of Surrey and Middlesex, and a Deputy Lieutenant of the latter county. Contrary to the advice of his medical attendant, Sir John made his last appearance in a public capacity at the opening of the new bridge over the Thames at Walton yesterday evening. He was very ill in the morning of that day, became worse while at Walton, and on arriving home took to his bed, from which he did not rise again. The late Sir John Thwaites, who was originally a woollendrapery Southwark, had early in his useful career taken a great interest in the methods best to adopt for the drainage of large towns, and in 1855 published "A Sketch of the History and Prospects of the Metropolitan Drainage Question." He assisted at the opening of the Victoria Embankment a few weeks ago, apparently in the best of health, and his premature death will naturally occasion considerable regret to his colleagues of the Board of Works.





ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AT METZ.



COMMANDERS IN THE FRENCH ARMY.



MARSHAL M'MAHON.



GENERAL TROCHU.



GENERAL MONTAUBAN



GENERAL FELIX DOUAY.



MARSHAL CANROBERT.



GENERAL DE FAILLY.



GENERAL FROSSARD.



GENERAL BOURBAKI.



GENERAL LADMIRAUT.



# INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 389. MEMBERS LOATH TO DEPART.

TUESDAY last week was a joyful day to the members of the House, Mr. Speaker, and all and sundry the clerks and other officials; for on that day the House in Committee voted the last sum necessary for her Majesty's service during the year from March, 1870, to March, 1871; and Mr. Dodson, when this was done, instead of saying as he left the chair, "That I do now leave the chair," When the members heard these words they loudly cheered, because by this sign they knew that all the money was voted, and that the end of the Session was drawing nigh. We have said that this Tuesday was a joyful day to the members; but, on second thoughts, we doubted and still doubt whether it was joyful to all. Indeed, we suspect that a few of the members would be glad to sit all the year round. This may to outsiders seem surprising. But those who know the House will not deem it a strange saying. The truth is, that some of the members are passionately fond of the House, and are never so happy as when they are in it. Indeed, when it is in Session they are rarely absent from the building. When they are not in the House, you may be sure they are in the dining-room, or the library, or the smoking-room, or on the terrace; and that, at the ring of the division-bell, they will as certainly troop up as day is sure to follow night. However late the House may have sat in the morning, when it meets again at noon or at four o'clock they are always in their places. Now, how is this? Is it patriotism, devotion to their country's service, that impels them to thus constantly attend? One can hardly attribute it to so lofty a motive. We account for it in two ways. It is noticeable that the men who thus constantly attend the House are men of business—men who have, by close attention to business for many years, made their fortunes, and have become so habituated to occupation that they cannot live without it, and they stick to the House just as they have all their lives been accustomed to stick to their offices, warehouses, or factories. In short, it is all-powerful habit, which is, as the proverb says, second nature. This is one reason. But there is another motive, which is, probably, quite as potent. Every member, even the humblest, is in the House "somebody," whereas out of the House it may be that he is "nobody." In the House he is known and, more or less, distinguished, and feels a sense of power and importance; but out of the House he is merged in the common crowd. All this is curiously confirmed by the fact that county gentlemen—not your *noct homines*, but real old landed county gentlemen—as a rule, never stick to the House very closely. They have not been habituated to business, and in their own counties they are more important people than they are even in the House. In his own county, when my lord walks or rides abroad, every man whom he meets lifts his hat, and when he appears upon a platform to speak he is sure to be applauded, however foolish may be his talk; but in the House no special reverence is paid to him, and if he talks nonsense, or even sense at an inopportune time, he is as likely to be hallooed down as the newest upstart in the House. This by way of parenthesis. We will now show what else had to be done before the House could rise.

## PROGRESS OF A MONEY BILL.

The Committee, then, had voted the supplies. It must now report to the House what it had done; and accordingly, on Tuesday, Mr. Dodson appeared at the bar with the Report in his hand; and Mr. Speaker, seeing him there, called out, "Mr. Dodson!" "Report, Sir," was the Chairman's reply. "Bring it up;" and thereupon Mr. Dodson walked to the table, bowing as he advanced, and delivered the Report. Every Report of a Committee of Supply must be read a first, second, and third time. The clerk read the title of the Report; this is deemed to be the first reading. Mr. Speaker then said, "That the Report be read the second time;" this was the second reading. A debate may arise upon this motion; but nobody rose to speak, and the clerk proceeded to read the votes serially; and on the reading of every vote Mr. Speaker said, "That the House do agree with the Committee on the said resolution;" this is the third reading. Every vote, when thus reported, may be discussed as it was in Committee, with this difference—in Committee members may speak upon each vote as often as they like; but upon "Report" no member can speak upon a vote more than once. Upon this occasion there was no discussion. And now, have we done with these money matters? Can her Majesty—i.e., her Majesty's Ministers—take the money voted? Not yet. The money voted goes into the Consolidated Fund, and before the Ministers can touch it the House must resolve itself into a "Committee of Ways and Means" to vote the sum to her Majesty out of the Consolidated Fund, give her a cheque for it as it were, and report what it has done to the House. So, as soon as the last vote in supply had been voted, the House went into "Committee of Ways and Means" and passed the following resolution: "Resolved, that towards making good the supply granted to her Majesty, the sum of £24,281,493 (total voted since the last report) be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." This resolution was "reported" on Wednesday week. But neither had we yet done with our money matters. When this resolution was agreed to, there was a bill to be introduced and passed into an Act to make all these grants to the Queen law. This bill is commonly called "the Appropriation Bill" because it not only legalises the payment of the money, but also enumerates the sums voted and "appropriates" them to the departments for which they were voted. This bill was introduced, on Wednesday morning week, by Mr. Stansfeld. On Thursday it was read the second time. On Friday it was run through Committee; and last Saturday it was reported and read the third time; then it was sent to the Lords and read the first time—their Lordships having graciously consented to meet on that day to receive it. This is the only bill that, after having passed both Houses, is returned to the Commons; and we will now tell our readers why it is returned. The House of Commons alone votes money to the Crown. True, the House of Lords helps to legalise votes of money by passing the Appropriation Bill, but it cannot vote or strike out of the bill a shilling. What so proper, then, as that Mr. Speaker, when he goes to the bar of the House to hear the Royal assent given to bills should take this bill with him, and, in the name of the House, present it to her Majesty? If her Majesty be present, Mr. Speaker makes a short speech when he presents her with this gift of money from her faithful Commons; and then her Majesty, through the Clerk of Parliament, Sir John Lefevre, in the same spirit, accepts the gift. The Royal assent to a Commons bill is given in these words—"La Reyne le veult." The French of this sentence will, probably, startle some of our readers; but they must remember that it is old Norman French. Her Majesty gives consent to the Appropriation Bill in these gracious words—"La Reyne remercie ses bons sujets, accepte leur benevolence, et ainsi le veult;" that is, her Majesty accepts the benevolence of her good subjects, and so let it be.

## OPINIONS IN THE HOUSE ON THE WAR.

The above was written last Saturday. Rumour reported then that the Prussians and the French were fighting a great battle, and it was difficult to remain calmly at work; but on Monday calm was unattainable, and real work, as we soon discovered, impossible. Indeed, we could get no time for work. There was so much to read and ponder in the papers, such consulting of gazetteers and poring over maps to be done, that all the time which we usually devote to writing on Monday quickly sped away, and not a line was written. But Tuesday has come, and we resume our pen. And now we will say a few words about the manner in which the news of the victory gained by the Prussians was received in the House. Most of the members whom we conversed with or heard conversing were jubilant, and even enthusiastic. A majority of the members certainly sympathise strongly with

the Prussians. But certainly not all. Some have no sympathy with either side. One honourable member expressed a wish that the armies contending might fight until, like the famed Kilkenny cats, both were destroyed. "You may depend upon it," said he, "that it will be better for the world. We should have peace then." To which we replied, rather cynically, "No doubt." Others think only of the dreadful destruction of human life, the suffering of the wounded, the cruel destruction of property, and all the other evils which attend upon war. And this feeling is doubtless to be respected; but it seems strange to us that it should over-ride and repress all sense of justice and the vast question at issue in this struggle. Again: there is a large number (most of them on the Conservative side of the House, though not all) who heartily and openly sympathise with the French. We have been at some pains to ascertain the cause of this, and have discovered that some of these men have no reason to give but this "I hate those German fellows." But why they cannot tell. They are of that class of unreasoning haters satirised in the well-known epigram:—

I do not love thee, Dr. Fell,  
The reason why I cannot tell;  
But this I know full well,  
I do not love thee, Dr. Fell.

By-the-way, ever since the Hanoverian family ascended the throne of these realms, this unreasoning and unreasonable hatred of Germans has always been found in English society, especially in Tory families. At first it was not altogether unreasonable. The philosophy of it, though, we will not stop to explain; but surely it ought to have become extinct by this time. But clearly it is not. Another class wish success to the Emperor, because they fear that, if he should be utterly defeated, there will be a Republic in France. "What's the news from Paris?" asked one of these gentlemen on Monday night; "that is the most interesting to me now; for, if the Emperor should be knocked off his throne, we shall have a Republic there, and then, Heaven knows what may come here." And this again is no new feeling. It was the dread of a Republic unpleasantly near that mainly led our fathers to spend so much English blood and treasure to re-seat the Bourbons upon the throne of France. Lastly, there are some religious people who hate Germany, because it is, as they say, a nation of infidels and rationalists; these are ultra-Protestants; but such is their dread of infidelity and rationalism that they would rather see the Roman Catholic despot conquer in this struggle than the Protestant King. These people, as we have often had to discover in conversing with them, are very ignorant of Germany and the state of parties there. They little dream that, whilst the Prussian Government, on the one hand, is resisting Ultramontanism, it is, on the other, whether wisely or not we will not say here, insisting that the orthodox catechisms shall be taught in all the public schools. (See on this subject "Religious Thought in Germany," published by Tinsley.) Nor do they know that they are working together with their old enemy the Pope of Rome. Yes, it is even so. An English gentleman of a high family, who has lived in Rome for years, and whose mere name, were we at liberty to mention it, would guarantee the truth of his statement, told us on Monday that his Holiness confidently believes that this is the long-expected war which is to crush out German Rationalism and Protestantism for ever. And now, to close this part of our article, perhaps some of our readers may think that in thus writing we are travelling out of the scope of our function. But if they will reflect, they will see that this is essentially a revelation of the Inner Life of the House of Commons—i.e., something which no outsider could ever discover.

## THE BELGIAN TREATY.

On Tuesday morning the House met at 12.30. It had very little to do, and there were but few members present to do it. When the formal work was done, the indefatigable Mr. Macle rose "to call attention" to the constitution and working of the Board of Trade; but attention would not come when he did call, and so he very soon sat down. After this there was some talk about the Irish militia, the approaches to the House, and then, all business upon the paper being done, we expected to see Mr. Glyn get up and move "that the House do now adjourn;" but suddenly Mr. Jacob Bright rose to relieve his conscience by protesting against the Belgian Treaty, by which we shall be further "entangled in Continental affairs." The appearance of the House at this moment was singular. On the Treasury bench there was one Cabinet Minister—to wit, Mr. Bruce. On the Liberal benches there were about thirty members; on the Conservative side, six; and of these five were Liberals. Mr. Noel, the Opposition whip, was the one solitary Conservative in the House. The talk about Belgium did not last long—could not, indeed, last long—as there was but little talking power to sustain it. When Mr. Bright sat down, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, in his feeble way, backed up his honourable friend. Nobody could officially reply, as there was no representative of the Foreign Office present. But, strange to say, that Radical of Radicals, Mr. Peter Taylor, the member for Leicester, rose and defended the Government, and—to use a pugilistic phrase—"walked into" the two hon. members who had spoken in capital style. If a dumb man had suddenly spoken, we should not have been more astonished than we were when we heard Mr. Taylor utter these remarkable words:—"My hon. friends spoke for the peace-at-any-price party. I will go beyond them, and say I am for peace at any price—even at the price of war." Fancy Mr. Taylor defending her Majesty's Government and a foreign treaty! This brought up rough-and-ready Peter Rylands, who waxed hot and eloquent. Mr. Bruce deprecated discussion. Sir Henry Bulwer piped in the same strain. Mr. Whalley asserted that the Jesuits are at the bottom of all these wars. And then, on the motion of Mr. Glyn, at twenty minutes to three p.m.—not a.m., reader, we had done with all that—the House adjourned.

## THE END.

On Wednesday we had the Belgian Treaty again, and Mr. Gladstone appropriately closed the Session with a magnificent burst of eloquence. He had scarcely finished his speech, when Black Rod was heard knocking at the door, and immediately the doorkeeper at the bar shouted "Black Rod!" and that functionary marched up to the table and delivered his message; whereupon the Sergeant-at-Arms shouldered his mace, Mr. Speaker followed, and all was over. And now we will close our Session, and once more bid our readers farewell.

TIGHT BOOTS AND WEAK EYES.—There is something after all in the notion and belief of our old lady friends that tight boots produce weak eyes. Since the new-fashioned boot made for and worn by ladies has come into use, we have been consulted in various instances for a weakness of vision and a stiffness about the ocular apparatus, which we found at first difficult in accounting for, since we were unable to detect any abnormal condition of the eye to cause this disordered vision, or to trace any constitutional disturbance likely to provoke functional phenomena. A mother, wise in her generation, given to bestowing roses to Harpocrates, the God of Silence, asked us if the tight boots worn by her daughter might not produce the distressing symptoms of asthenopia complained of. To this we assented, and upon the tight boots being removed, for the injurious effect upon the eyes ceased—*sublato causa, tollitur effectus*. However disposed our fashionable ladies may be to wear the high built, conical shaped heeled boot of the period, with narrow toes and light top soles, which throws the foot so prominently forward, and tends to compress it in a space which the boot-closer narrowly limits, and, however anxious they may be to imitate Lady Hester Stanhope, whose foot, it is stated, betrayed a Royal race, for water flowed beneath the instep, this we tell them, in the hour of splendour and fashion, that the localised pain suffered from the compression of the foot, and the consequent production of corns and bunions, are nothing compared to other symptoms which undue and persistent pressure provokes, and which may be readily recognised in the unsteady, painful look about the eyes, the perpetual winking, weakness of the contracted brow, so pathognomonic of approaching weakness of sight—the asthenopia of the oculist; whilst we must remind them that, at the expense of a neat foot, they must not injure their eyesight. *Medical Press*.

## Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5.  
HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House sat for about an hour, and advanced a stage several measures of more or less importance. The Militia Acts Amendment Bill was read the second time.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

### EXPORT OF HORSES.

Mr. GLADSTONE informed Sir H. Verney that the Government have no intention to interfere with the export of horses, except under "very grave circumstances;" and, in order to show how exaggerated were the statements which had been made upon this subject, stated that the number of horses exported from this country since July 1 was only 1288, of which 500 went to Belgium and 679 to France.

### THE NAVY.—WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE renewed his attack upon the administration of the Board of Admiralty, declared that our Navy is at present deficient in ships, men, rope, shot, coal, scup, victuals, and oil, and condemned the closing of Woolwich and Deptford Dockyards. Upon each of these points he was categorically answered by Mr. Childers, who described the complaints of the hon. Baronet as "old grammys" and "cock-and-bull stories;" and most emphatically contradicted his allegation that a portion of Woolwich Dockyard had been sold to the brother of the solicitor to the Admiralty.

### THE ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.

After the Foreign Enlistment Bill had been passed, the House went into Committee upon the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and spent a good deal of time in the discussion of a proposal by Mr. Bruce to restore the bill to the form in which it was originally introduced into the House of Lords. Mr. Newdegate and Mr. T. Chambers were the chief opponents whom the Home Secretary had to encounter; but they were defeated in two divisions, and the course recommended by the Government received the sanction of the Committee.

### THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Some discussion took place about the period of the Session at which the Indian financial statement is made, the general feeling being that too late a date was chosen. This led to a suggestion by Mr. Gladstone that the best course to secure an adequate amount of attention to the subject would be to introduce the Indian Budget during the first month of the Session. The right hon. gentleman objected to the adoption of a resolution pledging the House to take a particular course next year; but the tone which he adopted with regard to the desired inquiry was so favourable that the member for Brighton at once withdrew his motion, and the House went into Committee. The statement of Mr. Grant-Duff was substantially identical with that recently made by the Duke of Argyll in the House of Lords, and noticed at the time in these columns. The most remarkable circumstance about it was that, for the first time in the experience of Indian Budgets, it was made to a "House" numerically complete.

After a lengthened debate, the formal resolutions embodying the principal items in the Budget were adopted.

## SATURDAY, AUGUST 6.

Both Houses sat for a short time and several measures were advanced a stage. The Appropriation Bill was carried up to the Lords and the Militia Bill brought down to the Commons.

## MONDAY, AUGUST 8.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Earl GRANVILLE repeated the statement as to the measures that had been adopted by the Government for securing the neutrality and independence of Belgium which had already been made by the Prime Minister in the Lower House; and the Duke of Richmond, in a tone very similar to that adopted by Mr. Disraeli, expressed a general satisfaction at the steps which had been taken.

At the instance of Lord Cairns, the Ecclesiastical Titles Repeal Act Bill was withdrawn.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

### THE NEUTRALITY OF BELGIUM.

Mr. GLADSTONE, after mentioning that he was not in a position to lay further papers upon the table, went on to inform the House that on Saturday, July 30, her Majesty's Government proposed to France and Prussia, in identical terms, that an engagement should be contracted with each of them to the effect that if the armies of either belligerent should, in the course of the operations of war, violate the neutrality of Belgium, Great Britain should co-operate with the other belligerent for the defence of that territory; and it was specified in the document then transmitted that Great Britain should not, by that engagement, or by acting upon it in case of need, be bound to take part in the general operations of the war. The treaty, it was proposed, should remain in force for twelve months after the ratification of any treaty of peace between the belligerents; and when it had expired, the obligations under the Treaty of 1839 would revive. This proposal was at once communicated to the Governments of Austria and Russia, and, as far as the Government were informed, had been favourably viewed by them. Count Bernstorff, the Prussian Ambassador in London, had been authorised to sign the treaty, and expected in the course of the day to receive his full powers. The French Government, too, had accepted the treaty in principle; but had accepted certain modifications of phraseology. As the treaty was offered to the two belligerents in identical terms, the Government could not consent to these alterations; but they had last Saturday addressed to the Government of France an explanatory despatch which they hoped would meet their wishes. No answer had yet been received to that communication, but the delay probably arise from the pressure of affairs in Paris.

Mr. DISRAELI while expressing some doubt as to the wisdom of adding new engagements to those contained in a treaty of guarantee so explicit as that of 1839, accepted the action of the Government as a declaration of the Cabinet that they are resolved to maintain the neutrality and independence of Belgium, and declared that this was "a wise and a justified policy, and not the less wise because it is spirited." The right hon. gentleman devoted some observations to an exposition of the importance to this country of the retention of the coast from Ostend to the Northern Sea by free and flourishing communities, by whose ambition the liberty and independence neither of England nor of any other country could be menaced; and concluded by expressing his desire that we should retain the friendship of both France and Prussia, and his hope that the events which are now occurring may enable England to come forward and give those counsels which may not only tend to restore peace to Europe, but respect the dignity and the national feeling of both belligerents.

Mr. GLADSTONE explained that the special reason for entering into these new treaties was the reservation in the declarations of the two belligerents, which made the respect of the neutrality of Belgium by each dependent upon the action of the other.

### GENERAL BUSINESS.

The Militia Act Amendment Bill was not only read the second time, but, the standing orders being suspended, was also read the third time and passed.

Upon the consideration of the Census Bill, Mr. BRUCE asked the House to disagree with that amendment introduced by the House of Lords which provided for taking an account of the numbers of the several religious denominations; and, though a division was called for by some members of the Opposition, this motion was carried by a majority of 61—101 to 40.

The Judicial Committee Bill, which had come down from the Lords, excited a good deal of opposition, and, after several divisions had taken place upon it, was withdrawn.

Mr. BRESFORD-HOPE divided the House against the Lords' amendment in the Clerical Disabilities Bill, but he was defeated by a majority of 32—41 to 9.

## TUESDAY, AUGUST 9.

Both Houses sat for a short time, but the proceedings in each were of an almost entirely formal character. In the House of Peers Lord CAIRNS gave notice that he would next day call attention to our relations with Belgium, and the treaties proposed to be entered into with Prussia and France. And at the close of the sitting of the House of Commons a small foreign debate was raised by two or three gentlemen below the gangway; but, as the Prime Minister was absent, nothing worthy of record occurred.

## WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

#### BELGIAN NEUTRALITY.

Lord CAIRNS, referring to the announcement of the new treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium, expressed for himself and his own side of the House entire approval of the policy which the Government had adopted; but he set himself to argue that the peculiar terms of the new treaty were calculated to produce embarrassment and complication, and so far he preferred the more simple course of standing by that of 1839. Lord GRANVILLE justified not only the policy itself, but the mode of carrying it out by means of the treaty.

#### PROROGATION.—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

There was not much further obstacle to the delivery of the Speech from the Throne, which was as follows:—

#### MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

The state of public business enables me to release you from your attendance in Parliament.

I continue to receive from all foreign Powers assurances of good-will and friendship; but I have witnessed with grief and pain, on domestic as well as public grounds, the recent outbreak of war between two powerful nations, both of them allied with this country.



My best exertions had been used to avert this great calamity. I shall now direct a constant and anxious attention to the strict observance of the duties and the maintenance of the rights of neutrality. I have cheerfully assented to the measure, matured by your wisdom, to enlarge the power of the Executive, not only for the discharge of international duties, but for the prevention of acts which, in times of war, might be injurious to the interests of the country.

I shall make every fitting endeavour to check the operation of causes which might lead towards enlarging the area of the present conflict, and to contribute, if opportunity shall be afforded me, to the restoration of an early and honourable peace.

I have tendered to the two belligerent Powers treaties identical in form to give additional security to Belgium against the hazards of a war waged upon her frontiers. This treaty has been signed by Count Bernstorff, on the part of the North German Confederation, and the French Ambassador has signified that he has authority to sign the corresponding instrument as soon as his full powers arrive. Other Powers, which were parties to the Treaty of 1839, have been invited to accede, if they should think fit, to this engagement.

The shocking murders recently perpetrated in Greece produced a painful impression throughout Europe, and have drawn attention to serious evils existing in that country. My unremitting efforts will be directed to securing the complete and searching character of the inquiry which has been instituted.

#### GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

I thank you for the liberal provision which was made by you for the ordinary service of the year, and for the additional supplies of men and money which you have voted in view of the altered state of things on the continent of Europe.

The condition of the revenue gives ground for the hope that it may be able to meet the new charge which has been created, without reversing the proper balance of income and expenditure.

#### MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

In regard to domestic legislation, I may fitly congratulate you on the close of a Session marked by an assiduous devotion to labours of the utmost national importance.

The temporary Act for the Repression of Agrarian Crime and the Maintenance of Order in Ireland has, up to the present time, answered the purposes for which it was passed.

From the Act for regulating the occupation and ownership of land, I anticipate the gradual establishment both of harmonious relations between owners and occupiers of land, and of general confidence in the provisions and administration of the law, and in the just and benevolent intentions of the Legislature.

In consequence of the efforts which have been made in matters of capital moment, to remove from the Statute Book whatever might seem inequitable to Ireland, I trust that the discharge of the first duty of Government in providing for the security of life and property will become more easy; and I shall rely with confidence upon the loyalty and affection of my Irish subjects.

It has given me pleasure to concur with you in the passage of the important law providing for national education in England. I perceive in it a new guarantee for the moral and social well-being of the nation, and for its prosperity and power.

The Naturalisation Act, and the Act for the Extradition of Criminals, will tend to confirm our friendly relations with foreign Powers.

The Act which regulates enlistment for a shortened term of service in the ranks of the Army will, I trust, tend to increase the efficiency of the force, to promote the welfare of the soldier, and to provide for the nation a reserve of men well trained to arms, and ready, in any case of emergency, to return to the standards.

I bid you farewell for the recess, with the earnest prayer that, when you are again summoned to your duties, I may be enabled to rejoice with you in the re-establishment of peace on the continent of Europe.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS. THE NEW BELGIAN TREATY.

After some preliminary business, Mr. GLADSTONE stated that Count Bernstorff had signed the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium, and that M. de Lavelette had given the adhesion of his Government to its engagements, and only waited for full powers to sign it. The right hon. gentleman then read the text of the articles of the treaty at length.

Mr. OSBORNE denounced the treaty as extraordinary and superfluous, when that of 1839 still existed; while the stipulation as to the localisation of the war was an attempt to carry on hostilities on homeopathic principles. He treated it as absurd that the hands of the country should be tied, so as to prevent any blow being struck at, perhaps, the vital points of the enemy. Supposing, he added, that both parties went into Belgium, what would be the operation of this ridiculous treaty? He urged that, in fact, Belgium was an outwork of this country, and her independence was a necessity for this country.

Sir H. BULWER agreed that the extent of war could not be limited by treaty; but, on the whole, he approved of it, and not the less because it would tend to the benefit of France, which had been our faithful ally.

Mr. GLADSTONE, after some further discussion, in noticing an attack which Mr. Osborne had made upon "secret diplomacy," referred as an illustration of public diplomacy to the declaration recently made by the Duc de Gramont in the Legislative Body, and a statement of the member for Waterford himself, that if Belgium was in the hands of France, the liberties of England would not be worth twenty-four hours' purchase. This assertion he characterised as most absurdly exaggerated; and when Mr. Osborne justified it by the remark that "Napoleon said it," he excited a warm cheer by declining to accept such a view of the insecurity of the liberty of this country, "even from the lips of Napoleon." The right hon. gentleman reflected with some severity upon the want of wisdom which was shown by the too frequent reference to the interest which we had in the preservation of Belgium; and eloquently vindicated the course pursued by the Government, by an appeal to wider and less selfish considerations, affirming, amid warm expressions of approval, that the extinction of the kingdom of Belgium would be the darkest crime that could stain the page of history.

#### THE PROROGATION.

When the Prime Minister had concluded, there was a general exodus of members, so that when Black Rod had summoned the Commons to the House of Lords the Speaker marched forth attended by a comparatively small cortege. With the usual formalities of a re-reading of the Speech of her Majesty, and handshaking with the Speaker, the Session of 1870 was brought to its close.

**THE LONDON PEACE SOCIETY AND THE WAR.**—The committee of this society have just issued an address to the friends of peace. After speaking of the present conflict as one of the most awful in the history of the world, and remarking that their voice had been one of constant deprecation and warning, on the ground that there was no security for peace while Europe was incessantly preparing for war; the committee say that they and those who concur in their views "must continue to denounce this great crime against humanity, and, undazzled by the glare of victory which may attend one side or the other, turn upon it steadily the light of sober reason and Christian morality;" that they must use whatever influence they possess in guarding against the contagion of the war spirit, do all that in them lies to prevent the area of the war from being enlarged, and "watch every opening for the restoration of peace, so as to encourage our own and other neutral Governments, whether of Europe or the United States, to offer their mediation at the earliest possible opportunity, with a view to bring the war to an end." The address is signed, "Joseph Pease, president; Henry Richard, secretary."

**HOME DEFENCES.**—Orders have been forwarded to Chatham dockyard, from the Admiralty, directing another large iron vessel of war, the name of which will be the Raleigh, to be immediately commenced. The Raleigh is to be constructed from Mr. Reed's designs, the drawings showing her to be a broadside vessel of large dimensions, having a burden of between 4000 and 5000 tons, with engines of 1000 nominal horse-power. The new vessel is to have her hull, below the water, encased in wood, and will be similar in this respect to the Inconstant, attached to the Channel squadron. The Raleigh will be of the broadside type, and is designed to carry a heavy armament of twenty-seven guns of large calibre in her main-deck central battery and on her weather-deck. The workmen in the hydraulic plating department at Chatham dockyard have commenced working extra hours to prepare the massive 14-inch and other armour-plates for the Glatton and other ironclad ships under construction, in the completion of which every exertion is being used by the workmen connected with the master shipwright's department. At the head-quarters of the Chatham division of Royal Marine Light Infantry every exertion is being used to induce the non-commissioned officers and men whose period of service has expired, as well as those discharged on the occasion of the recent reductions, to re-enlist. Each man will receive a bounty and other advantages, and will have his railway-fare paid up to Chatham.

#### NOW READY, PRICE 10S., VOL. XVI. OF THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES (NEW SERIES).

ALSO, COVERS FOR BINDING, Price 2s.  
INDEX, POST-FREE FOR 2 STAMPS.  
May be ordered through all Booksellers and Newsagents;  
also from the Publisher.  
Office, 2, Catherine-street, Strand, London, W.C.

## ILLUSTRATED TIMES

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1870.

### THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

THE most important measures passed during the Session of Parliament which is just ended have been subjected in this journal to so much criticism on the way that there is really nothing of consequence to say about them which could be packed within the compass of a short article. But if the Irish Land Bill and the Elementary Education Bill are to have all the good consequences which are claimed for them, the Session of 1870 will be memorable even among memorable Sessions. Among the most useful of the minor measures is that which regulates enlistment in the Army for a shortened term of service. In spite of the efforts of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and Mr. Matthew Arnold, we shall never have a conscription in this country; but there is a great deal to be done in the way of making service in the Army and Navy more desirable, and the sooner it is effected the less excuse will be left for the cry for compulsory service. One thing must have struck everybody—namely, the very cool and quiet manner in which, just at the close of the Parliamentary year, we have dealt with the questions of military and naval preparation which were supposed to arise out of the state of the Continent. "Gentlemen of the House of Commons," says her Majesty, in her Message, "I thank you for the liberal provision which was made by you for the ordinary service of the year, and for the additional supplies of men and money which you have voted in view of the altered state of things on the continent of Europe. The condition of the revenue gives ground for the hope that it may be able to meet the new charge which has been created, without reversing the proper balance of income and expenditure."

The last paragraph, though it will doubtless prove very annoying in its tone to certain critics, in whose eyes all thrift is "Philistine" and a proof of want of "geist," is peculiarly pleasant reading to most of us. It is money, says Mr. Lowe, that makes a nation strong; and the dictum, taken as he meant it, is true; though a nation that did not know how to use its money would, of course, go to the wall.

Three things have been strikingly noticeable in the last Session. First, that we have evidently entered upon an epoch of real political honesty, so far as the relations between the Government and the people are concerned. Whatever may be said against Mr. Gladstone's Parliament, it has proposed its measures and fought its battles in a straightforward way. This has been an inexpressible relief. Though Lord Palmerston was personally "downright" and staunchly true to his friends, everybody felt that there was something untruthful in our home policy while he was at the head of affairs. A Tory Government carrying Liberal measures with a forced smile, was a spectacle to sicken a nation; and it did sicken. With the advent of men like Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright to power we all felt that we should know friends from foes at once, and that the Government would not speak with a forked tongue and hold on to office by dodges. The accession of Mr. Forster to the Cabinet was a great addition of moral strength; and his management of the Education Bill has gone far to deepen what is, probably, the most powerful impression left by the work of the last six months—viz., that we have had a thoroughly honest Session.

The second point which stands out in relief upon the review of the second year of Mr. Gladstone's Parliament is one which we have often noted before—viz., the tendency of Liberals who have not mastered the alphabet of their own political creed to propose laws which interfere with individual conduct in particulars wholly foreign to the sphere of State control. The number of amendments of this order which have been proposed in the course of the Session has been something which would be alarming if it were not ridiculous. It is impossible to repress a smile upon finding a doctrinaire Liberal like Dr. Lyon Playfair proposing to compel all first cousins who are married to "return" the fact to the State in the Census: because there are so many other sanitary points upon which it is much more important for the State to be well informed, and yet about some of them it would be impossible to obtain information in any case; while, about others, to ask for information would lead to Wat Tyler riots, or worse. For next Session Mr. Bruce has a formidable budget of new measures, and, as the great questions of Ireland and Education are partly done with, we may look forward to a good deal of crochet-airing among the meddlers.

A third, though not very important, point to be noticed among the characteristics of the Session has been the increased tendency of the House of Lords to assert themselves. As this is a tendency which is opposed to the overwhelming

current of public feeling, it will not be allowed to do much harm; and, after all, the peers are good men of business, and do their work with very little talk—so that they are not a bad committee of suggestion. There is also the advantage that the best lawyers in the kingdom are the Lord Chancellor and the retired Lord Chancellors—an advantage of which we may thankfully record the benefit in the admirable changes which were made in the Married Women's Property Bill. Now and then, of course, their Lordships show that, as to the feelings of the mass of the people, they live in a balloon. The Earl of Carnarvon was so good as to observe that he did not see why children should not be forced to go to Sunday schools unless their parents withdrew them from such schools. But there are a good many highly-important facts which are unknown to the Earl of Carnarvon.

If any other characteristic of the present Parliament may be noted here, it is that it is a Parliament bent on keeping peace with the foreigner as long as that can be done with honour, and yet capable of vigorous resolves in the interest of England, if she is ever so remotely threatened. This is abundantly proved by the most important of the closing acts of the Session, and every Englishman ought to be thankful for it.

### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES and their children left Marlborough House, on Monday evening, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Kinnoull, at their seat, Dupplin Castle, Perthshire.

GENERAL SIR W. FENWICK WILLIAMS, of Kars, has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar, in place of Lieutenant-General Sir R. Airey.

MR. THORNTON, the British Minister at Washington, is gazetted a K.C.B.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY has issued a form of supplication to Almighty God, praying that the horrors of war in Europe may be averted and peace restored. It is to be addressed to all the Bishops of the southern province, with an earnest hope that they will recommend their people to add this prayer continually to their private and family supplications.

THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT has, it is said, ordered a number of mitrailleuses. They are to be made in the United States.

GENERAL SHERIDAN, of the United States Army, proposes to take observations of the conduct of the war by both the French and Prussian armies, to the commanders of each of which his credentials are addressed. The General makes the journey entirely upon his own responsibility.

THE O'DONOGHUE, M.P., was adjudicated a bankrupt on Wednesday. The amount of the liabilities has not been stated.

THE LIBERALS IN BRECON have determined to petition against the return of Mr. Wynne Hoiford, recently returned for the borough in the room of Lord Hyde, raised to the Peerage.

TWO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BOARD OF TRADE have visited the various shipbuilding yards on the Clyde, with a view of ascertaining whether any work was in progress of a compromising character in connection with the Continental War.

A LETTER FROM CARDINAL CULLEN was read in the Roman Catholic chapel in Dublin, on Sunday, commanding the prayers of the faithful to be offered for the success of the French armies in the present war.

THE LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has adopted a resolution calling on the Government to issue an Order in Council prohibiting the exportation of arms and ammunition to the belligerents.

THE FISHMONGERS' COMPANY has promised a donation of £2000 to the St. Paul's Completion Fund, provided that the fund be raised to £100,000 by Dec. 31, 1871.

ALL OVER INDIA there has been a plentiful rain. The promise of the great autumn crop is everywhere good, from Peshawar and Mooltan to Orissa, and throughout Central, Southern, and Western India.

THE FENIAN GENERAL O'NEILL, now in Burlington Gaol, U.S., has been "interviewed." The reporter asked him to explain candidly to what his failure was to be attributed; the General replied that it was owing "entirely and solely to lack of men."

SOME PETROLEUM SPRINGS are said to have been discovered in France, near the Forest of Haguenau.

A MEMORIAL urging on the Government strict adherence to the policy of nonintervention has been signed by nearly 8000 inhabitants of Birmingham, and was forwarded, on Monday night, to Mr. Gladstone.

JOHN OWEN, or Jones, the Denham murderer, was executed, on Monday, within the walls of the county prison at Aylesbury. To the last he protested his innocence of the murder of "Charles Marshall."

THE WORKMEN'S INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION at the Agricultural Hall was visited last week by 48,958 persons, exclusive of season-ticket holders.

M. SANSON is engaged in studying the development of bone, with a view to ascertaining what relation subsists between the mode of development and ultimate density of a bone.

THE TREASURY RECEIPTS from April 1 to Aug. 6 were £21,659,822; or nearly £3,000,000 short of the revenue in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure amounted to £25,292,944. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £3,187,159.

THE WILL OF THE LATE DR. AUZIUS TURENNE desires that his body may be dissected and his skeleton cleaned, articulated, and hung up in the museum of the medical school at Christiania.

THE NORTH GERMAN GOVERNMENT does not object to admit British medical men as volunteers in their army, provided they speak German fluently, that they have the license to practice medicine and surgery in the United Kingdom, that they have the permission of their Government to serve as medical volunteers in Germany, and that they will place themselves unconditionally at the disposal of the North German Government.

THE VICARAGE OF ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, which is worth about £1500 a year, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. George Chetwode, who has held it fifty-four years. The nomination of a successor rests with the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. Mr. Chetwode was also the Rector of the small living of Chilton, Buckinghamshire, on which he resided.

GADSHILL-PLACE, HIGHAM-BY-ROCHESTER, the residence of the late Charles Dickens, was sold by auction, last week, at the rooms of Messrs. Norton and Trist. The house, together with a lot consisting of eight acres of land, was knocked down, for £7500, to Mr. Charles Dickens the younger.

A FRENCH FLEET passed Dover on Tuesday afternoon, bound eastward. It consisted of eleven ships of large size, all apparently ironclads.

GOVERNMENT have determined to push on the work of supplying our troops with the best possible weapon. In addition to a large order given to the Birmingham gun-trade a few days since, the War Office authorities will at once proceed with the conversion of all muzzle-loaders in store on the Snider principle.

THE QUEEN'S CUP was sailed for at the New York Regatta, on Monday. Twelve yachts started. The Magic, Franklin Osgood owner, was the winner; the Dauntless came in second, one minute behind the Magic; the Idler third, the America fourth, and the Cambria eighth. The Cambria, after rounding the Lighthouse as eighth boat, broke her foretopmast, thereby occasioning some delay.

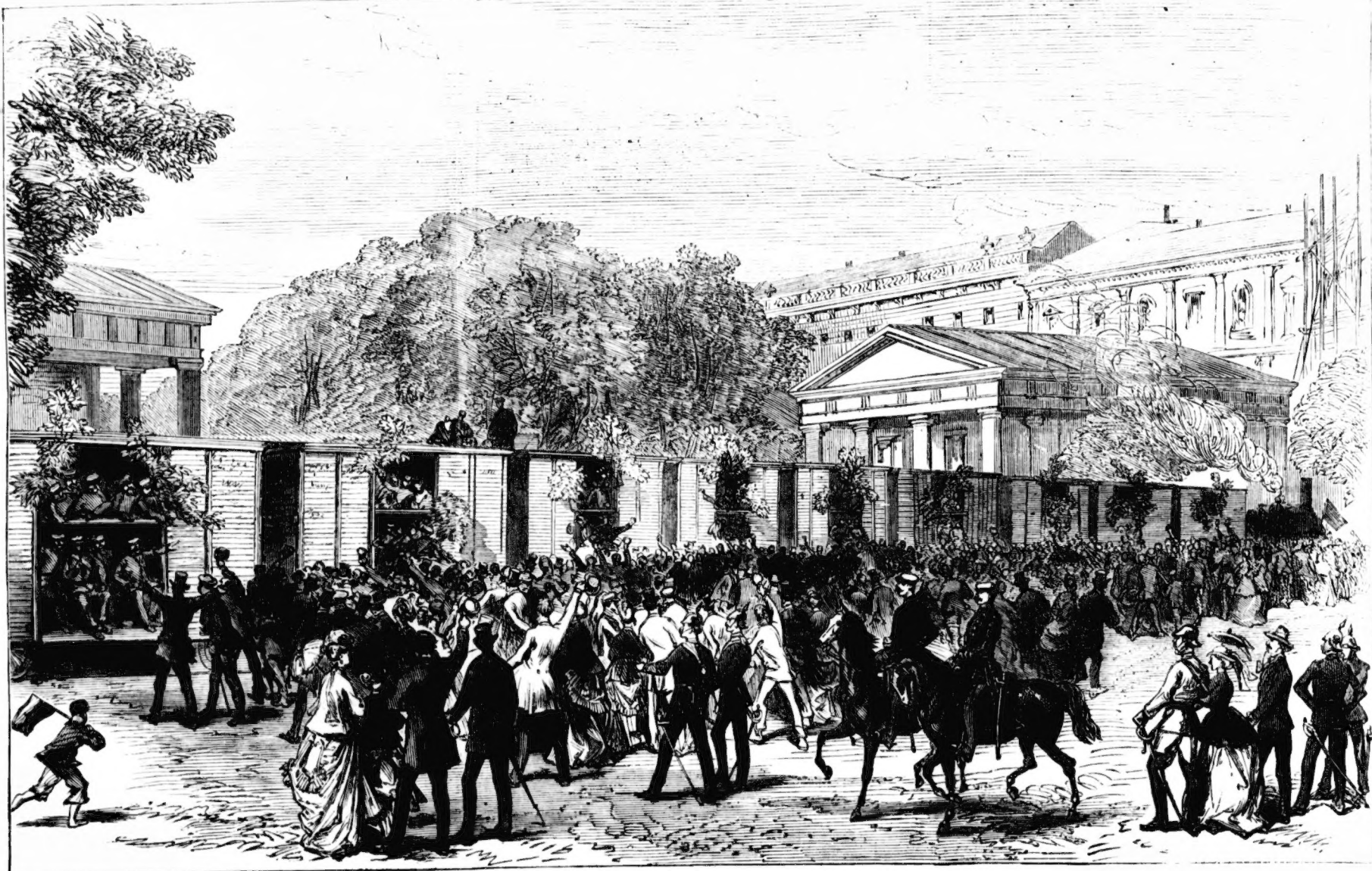
THE MAYOR OF MANCHESTER last Saturday opened a new people's park, which has been purchased by the Corporation of that city. It is about sixty acres in extent, and is to be called the Alexandra Park. Its cost was about £60,000.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL having accepted the Recordership of Bristol, his seat for Plymouth becomes vacant. The hon. and learned gentleman has represented his native town more than eighteen years, and has kept his seat through five contested elections. In November, 1865, he was returned by a majority of nearly 600 votes over Mr. R. S. Lane, the Conservative candidate. It is not probable that Sir R. Collier's return will be opposed.

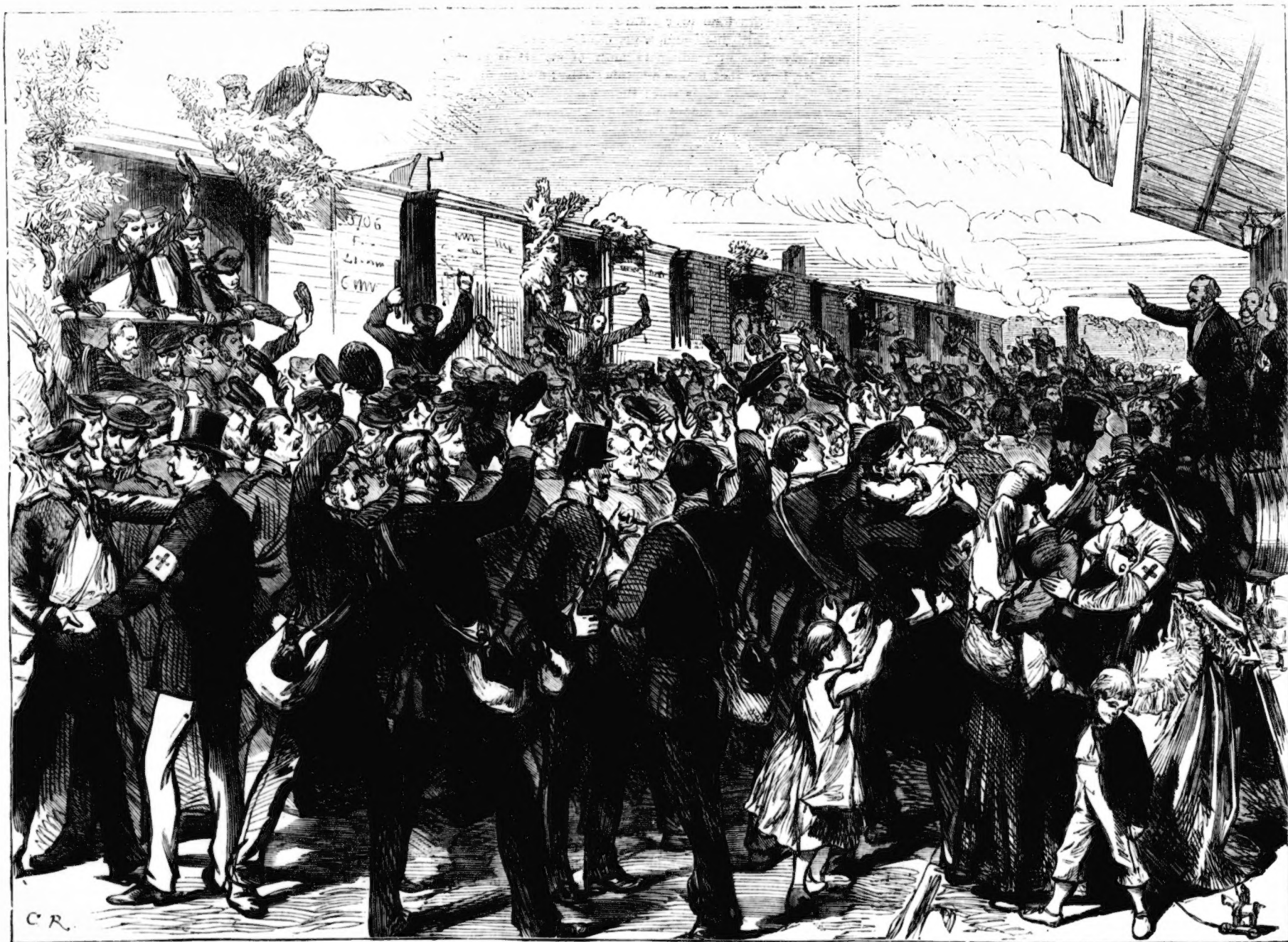
THE POST OFFICE announces that mails for Switzerland will, during the war, be sent exclusively by way of France. The rates for letters will be 5d. for every ½ oz. when prepaid, and 10d. when unpaid. Upon newspapers, book-packets, and packets of patterns, the rates which have hitherto been paid on such as have been forwarded via Belgium and Germany will continue to be levied.

GENERAL ABEL DOUAY, who fell at the battle of Weissenburg, is brother of General Felix Douay, commander of the 7th Corps. He was sixty-one years of age. He was Colonel of the Voltigeurs of the Guard at the taking of the Malakoff, and Brigadier-General at Solferino. He was made General of Division in 1866, and commanded the seventh territorial military division at Besançon.





PRUSSIAN SOLDIERS GOING TO THE WAR: SCENE AT BERLIN.



ADDRESS TO THE LANDWEHR AT POTSDAM STATION, BERLIN.





THE CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.



GENERAL COUNT VON MOLTKE, THE PRUSSIAN STRATEGIST.

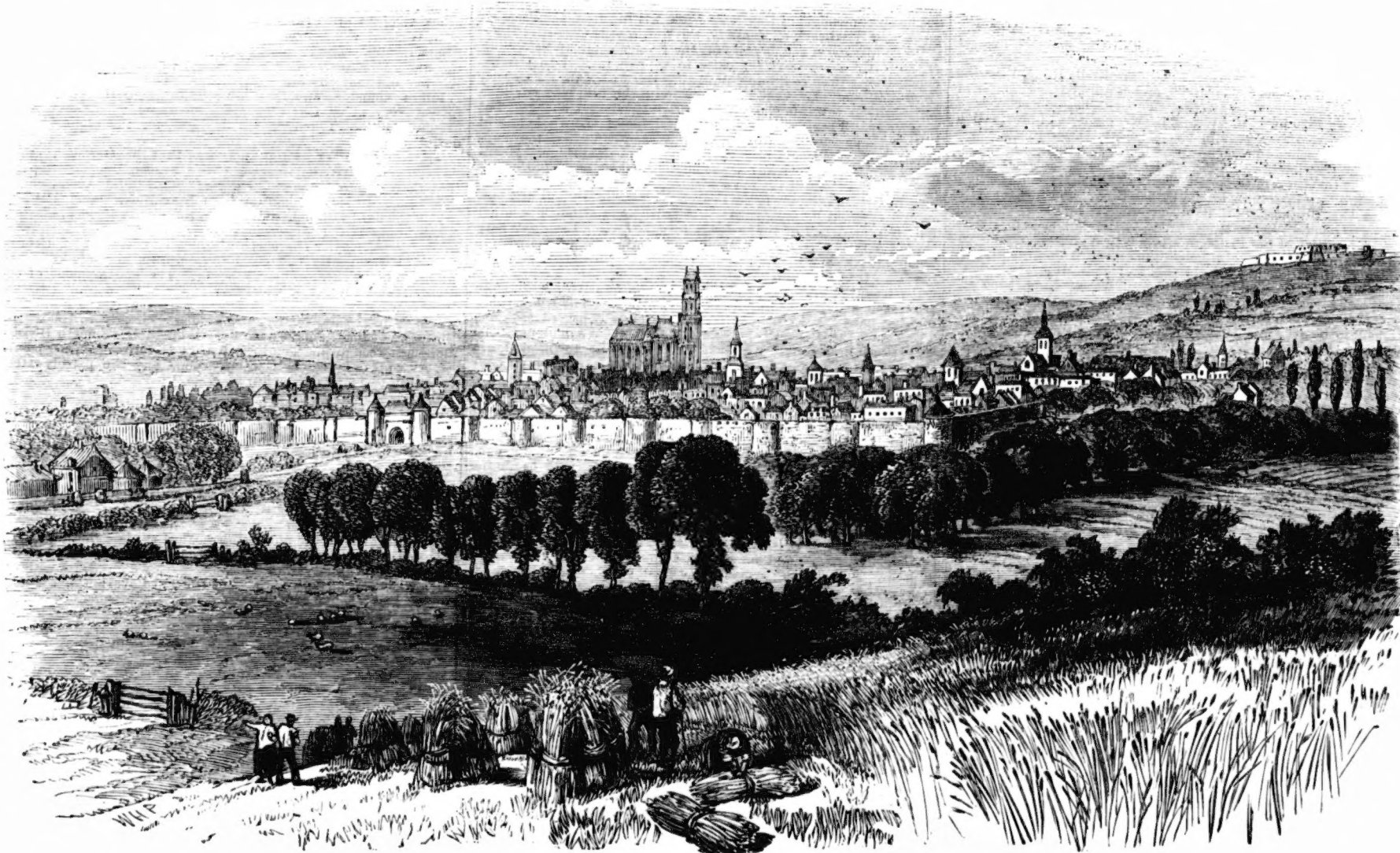
**GERMAN COMMANDERS.**

FREDERICK WILLIAM, Crown Prince of Prussia, who has had the good fortune to achieve the first laurels of the war, was born on Oct. 18, 1831, and is the only son of the King-President of the North German Confederation. The constitutional tendencies of the Crown Prince are so universally known and respected, that, apart from his amiable disposition, the fact that he is the husband of our Queen's eldest daughter, and any military brilliancy he may inherit from his veteran father, he would naturally find favour in English eyes. On his tenth birthday he received his commission as Sub-Lieutenant. His elementary instruction was conducted under Dr. Ernest Curtius; he then proceeded to the University of Bonn, after which, under the superintendence of General von Schreckenstein (for a few months Minister of War in 1848), he completed his military education, and cultivated his mind by visits to foreign capitals. On his marriage, in 1858, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, which was followed,

in 1860, by his commission as Lieutenant-General and Chief of the 2nd Pomeranian Corps d'Armée. His first experience of the stern realities of war was in the campaign against Denmark in 1864; and in 1866, at the outset of the Austrian war, he was appointed to the command of the Silesian army. The chief of his staff in that campaign was Major-General Von Blumenthal, and he had under his orders three army corps, under Generals Von Bonin, Von Steinmetz, and Von Mutius, besides the Guard Corps under Prince August of Wurtemberg. The Crown Prince led his army, composed of 125,000 men, from Silesia through the passes of the Sudetic Hills, an operation exposed to great difficulties and to considerable danger. By a series of brilliant operations the army pushed its way through the mountains, fighting severe actions at Trautenau, Nachod, Skalitz, and Schweinschadel. Before he had practically effected his junction with Prince Frederick Charles, General Benedek had made preparations to attack the latter with superior force; and

the battle of Königgrätz (or Sadowa) was the result. The Crown Prince was urgently requested to hasten his advance, and, appearing on the field unexpected by the Austrians, in the middle of the battle, struck the heart of the Austrian position, and decided the fortunes of the day. The Crown Prince has the reputation of being careless of his own trouble, anxious for the welfare of his troops—visiting billets and hospitals personally, but not sparing his men or himself in the hour of trial and duty. His march from Miletin to Königgrätz, and his series of victories on entering Bohemia, are considered to have established his reputation as an energetic commander; and the recent operations, conducted "under his eyes," to borrow King William's phrase, would seem to warrant the character assigned to "Fritz."

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES OF PRUSSIA, who commanded the First Army in 1866, and now leads the centre of the German force, is the eldest son of Prince Charles, second brother of the King, and may be taken as the representative of the modern pro-



WEISSENBURG, THE SCENE OF THE CROWN PRINCE'S FIRST VICTORY.



gressive Prussian officer. He was born in 1828, has from youth devoted himself to the military profession, is a General of cavalry, and holds a number of high appointments. His first experiences of war were earned in 1848, in Schleswig; in 1849 he served as Major on the Staff of his uncle, the present King, during the Baden campaign. At the battle of Wiesensthal he was severely wounded in the arm and shoulder, and his Adjutant, Von Busche, killed. In this battle he distinguished himself by a charge at the head of eighty-seven hussars of the 9th Regiment against 400 Baden infantry. After this campaign he returned home, and continued his studies at Bonn, under the surveillance of General von Roon, the present Minister for War. He commanded in the war against Denmark in 1864, after the departure of Count von Wrangel, and especially distinguished himself at the bombardment of the Düppel forts. In 1866 Prince Charles Frederick was placed at the head of the First Army, destined to operate against Austria, entering Bohemia through Saxony, and so conducted his forces through the latter country as to make its people friends of Prussia. The extreme rapidity and energy of movement which he displayed in Bohemia disconcerted the Austrian General, Benedek, who had calculated upon being allowed to assume the offensive. In a series of actions he drove the Austrians to Sadowa, and won the great battle of Königgrätz, aided by the Crown Prince, who, bringing up the Second Army, effected his junction with Prince Frederick Charles at the crisis of the day. Prince Charles enjoys boundless popularity with the army. He has a Prince's memory for names and persons, and has a kind word for everybody as he passes along. The soldiers know that he takes a strong and practical interest in their well-being, and that he has laboured successfully to improve their position. It has been said that with all the dash and fire of a cavalry officer, the Prince can equally well lead his squadrons to pursue the broken enemy, and direct his infantry and artillery with patience in an attack against a firm and steady line. "He has a singular power of making his troops care little for fatigue and hardship; on the line of march he is always with his men, and can, by a few happy words, close up the straggling ranks of a weary battalion, and send the men forward cheering loudly." Prince Frederick Charles has laboured strenuously, and with great success, to make the Prussian military system more elastic, giving greater freedom to the officers, and relying more upon moral means than upon rule and method in dealing with the men. The unexpected suppleness and dash which the Prussians displayed in 1866 is in a great measure the consequence of these reforms.

GENERAL COUNT VON MOLTKE, in whom his countrymen believe Prussia possesses the first strategist of the age, is by birth a Mecklenburger, and was born in 1800. He at first entered the service of Denmark, but at an early age transferred himself to that of Prussia, and devoted himself with unwearied energy to a scientific study of the conditions of success in war. In 1832 he became a staff officer, and three years later visited the East, where he was presented to the Sultan Mahmoud, who persuaded him to remain in Turkey several years and take part in the military reforms of which the army stood greatly in need, and to assist in the Syrian campaign. Having returned to Prussia, he was appointed, in 1856, Aide-de-Camp to the present King, at that time the Crown Prince. In 1858 he was appointed Chief of the General Staff. In this capacity he is believed to have drawn up the plan of an expedition intended to arrest the progress of the French arms in Italy in 1859. Such, at least, was the suspicion of the French Emperor, which was supposed at the time to be the real cause of the sudden and surprising conclusion of the peace of Villafranca. In 1864 Von Moltke accompanied Prince Frederick Charles as chief of his staff in the expedition which the former led against Denmark. His high reputation, however, rests on his most skilful direction of the war against Austria in 1866, the plan of which he had previously prepared. Moltke's name was very little heard of during the war, while those of his subordinates were trumpeted abroad. No man ever produced greater effects with less ostentation and noise. Only once, and then at Königgrätz, did he appear in front of the armies. Seated at his desk in the rear, he received through the field-telegraph a continuous stream of intelligence from all the corps, followed their movements on the map, transmitted his orders to the Generals in command by the wires, and performed all this with such skill and foresight that not a movement failed, and every combination was made at the right moment. He is said to have worked out with his own hand and himself calculated almost every detail of those operations, the consequences of which astonished Europe. After victory had been realised, Moltke was joined with Bismarck as Plenipotentiary of Prussia for the negotiations with the South German States, and when the preliminary peace with Austria had been signed, he received the Order of the Black Eagle, the highest decoration which the King of Prussia has to confer.

GENERAL VON ROON.—Albert Theodor Emile Roon, Prussian Minister for War, was born in 1803, and is a first-rate example of the old Prussian system of instruction in the military schools of his day. In 1839 he was employed in an expedition of observation in Belgium, and took part in the siege of Antwerp. He was afterwards attached to the topographical department, and thence rose to the position of staff officer. In 1859 he was intrusted with important functions in the mobilisation of the army, and became special military instructor to the Prince Royal, and accompanied him to the University of Bonn, as well as in his subsequent travels. General von Roon was called to the Ministry in 1861—first, as Minister of the Prussian Marine, then only in an imperfect condition, but since completed under the Administration of Prince Adalbert, cousin of the King. The Ministerial work undertaken by General von Roon appears to have been the defence of the famous military reorganisation set on foot by the King against the attacks of the Chamber of Deputies. He had to brave great unpopularity for some time, and that in spite of his well-known placability of temper and moderation of political opinion. However, the activity of his public life and his great acquisitions have made the General one of the most eminent men in Prussia, and a distinguished commander in an army where others like himself are remarkable not only for their advanced but still vigorous age and great military accomplishments.

Besides these great warriors, Prussia possesses many other Generals of courage and experience, of whom we may have to speak by-and-by. MANTEUFFEL, STEINMETZ (already distinguished by his defeat of Frossard's corps, between Saarbrück and Forbach), FALKENSTEIN, HERWARTH, and the like, will no doubt shortly prove for themselves how good soldiers may benefit the Vaterland. But it would be an unpardonable omission were we to say nothing about that arch politician and diplomatist Count von BISMARCK-SCHÖNHAUSEN, and Herr VON DREYSE, the inventor of the needle-gun. The first, born in 1815, in the ancestral mansion upon the Altmark, in Berlin, after he was freed from the Gymnasium and the University lectures, went through the first grade of the diplomatic service, and then, withdrawing himself from public office, went to look after his property. In 1847 he came before the public as a member of a commission composed of landed proprietors to arrange matters connected with that class. He was also elected to serve in the Landtag, where his moderation and eloquence soon won him a name. From 1851 to 1859 he fulfilled the post of Ambassador to the Bund. In 1859 he was appointed Ambassador at St. Petersburg; in 1862 he was transferred to London, but soon afterwards was charged by the King with the portfolio for Foreign Affairs, and elevated to the lofty position which he still holds with so much éclat as Premier.

JOHN CHRISTIAN NICOLAS DREYSE was born at Sommerda in 1787. His father was a locksmith—a respected, though not a celebrated, man. Industry and capacity taught him by degrees the most intricate mysteries of a locksmith's shop; and he rose little by little. In 1829 Dreyse invented a muzzle-loading needle-gun. A small number of these guns were taken up and issued to the troops by the Government. In 1836 it occurred to him that a breech-loading needle-gun would be a more serviceable weapon.

These weapons were experimented with, in 1839, at Spandau and Lüben. The success was perfect. In 1841 the Government resolved to use them as the military arm, but it was not till many years later that they were really adopted, the object being to keep the matter secret, and, in case of need, to issue these rifles from the factories. The advantage of this policy was made apparent in 1864 and 1866.

## THE WAR.

### THE FRENCH ATTACK ON SAARBRÜCK.

THE German papers at length contain details respecting the affair at Saarbrück, which was at first reported to be a great victory for the French, but which subsequently came to possess very slender importance. One correspondent writes:—

"The sixth company, stationed at Saarbrück, received intelligence as early as seven in the morning that a Uhlan had been fired at from a house in the wood. The Uhlan arrived soon afterwards with a shot-hole through his shako, and announced that the enemy had fired from St. Arnual. Captain Grundner advanced immediately with half a company, searched the wood, but found nothing. The country-people stated that the French had observed the movement, and had retired to the Spichereberg. Captain Grundner returned to the guardhouse about nine o'clock. About half-past ten further information came from the Lömenberg. In consequence of this, Lieutenant Mitscher was ordered to march thither; Captain Grundner himself went with the rest of the company towards St. Arnual. Here he saw three or four of the enemy's battalions rush down from the house in the wood. The detached company at Breibach fired upon them with both their guns. In the mean time the Nürsberg, and, as a consequence of this, the Winterberg, which were occupied with scarcely forty or our men, were evacuated. The company on the Winterberg was obliged to withdraw after some losses, and passed through the suburb of St. John about twelve o'clock. Captain Naydecker lay at Breibach with the above-mentioned two guns on this side of the Saar, and only heard of the attack in the front as large bodies of the enemy, mostly in close order, debouched from the wood of St. Arnual. He immediately fired shells and grapeshot with great success. The infantry stationed in the churchyard immediately opened an effectual and quick fire on the meadow on the other side of the Saar; Lieutenant Holleben remaining, in the mean time, in a mill at Breibach. The artillery and infantry fire of the enemy was particularly directed against this. Our guns remained well covered by houses, and answered with a tremendous fire. In consequence of this cover, no loss was sustained on our side. A lady in one of the houses was grazed on the ear by a shot, which caused no further injury. This company, isolated and without communication with the other three companies, knew nothing of the evacuation of the field of battle, and only left Breibach at eight o'clock in the evening, fighting their way through the wood. Nothing throws a clearer light on the affair than the circumstance that this company did not leave its post till six hours after the others, which obeyed orders by retiring. The movement of the seventh company, with which Lieutenant Goldschmidt had to cover the retreat, is interesting. He reached the yard of the railway station, into which shells were pouring, and posted his men behind the large engine-sheds. There he remained for an hour, during which time at least thirty shells fell in the railway station and in the sheds. Only one man of his company was wounded, and that by a splinter. He was immediately attended by a surgeon. Afterwards the company retired over the height, and in so doing received some more shells, which, however, did not explode. Getting through the wood, by good luck the company met a part of its battalion, which it joined. When the first mitrailleuse was pointed against the tenth company Captain von Bloonburg called his company, who were then in an open position, to halt. He waved his helmet and gave three loud cheers for the King, in order to show the enemy how little he cared for the vaunted weapon. The French naturally continued to grind their mitrailleuse in consequence of this demonstration, but without hitting one man. During the fight it was observed on all sides that the French threw themselves down to escape our shots. An Englishman who remained in Saarbrück behaved in a much bolder manner. Marching against the enemy with Lieutenant Goldschmidt, he stood erect whilst our men lay flat on the ground to fire. It was in vain that Lieutenant Goldschmidt signed to him to lie down. He was exposed to many volleys from the enemy whilst standing up, till he received a shot in his side—a flesh wound. Wounded as he was, he seized the rifle of one of our men who was disabled, fired four shots at the enemy, and retired without allowing his wound to be attended to."

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from the Prussian posts near Saarbrück on Tuesday, the 2nd, says:—

"The history of the day is, that the French came up before any of the forces so exceedingly close to us had started to join us. Our little garrison could do nothing but shoot at them for an hour from Bellevue. Then the French came up the hill, and our men retired down towards the town; then rallied and charged, but hopelessly. Then the French got possession of the whole line of hill, and sent a fearful fire of shells into the town where they supposed the troops would be gathered to defend the bridge. Meanwhile half of our 2000 men who had bivouacked on the Saarlouis road, started towards the town with sixteen guns. Two guns had already reached the town, the French fired shells at them, and prevented them, I believe, from getting to the town. The other half retreated out of range from French fire. I am not sure that I have got the truth about the movements of the reserve troop. It was the movement of the first battalion with the cannon towards the town that turned the French fire away from the town to the direction of the Saarlouis road, from which our guns were opened upon the French. The whole thing was hopeless. A French journalist we have captured says the French are three divisions, about 25,000 men. We had not 2000 in action altogether. We have evacuated the town, and are retreating toward Saarlouis. Our loss is wonderfully small considering the terrible firing of French shells."

"In the mean time there was a fight going on at the south-east end of the town. The French had sent a body of infantry round to take the town in flank; and here also small parties of Prussians maintained for some time a hopeless defence. The cavalry were not in action either here or in the earlier attack on the Bellevue side. The lancers had been brought up soon after the beginning of the attack, but General Gneisenau met them as they approached and ordered them back. What could a few companies of lancers have done against an army of 20,000? A hussar was the first man killed, but he was on duty merely as sentry; his fellows took no part in the struggle. Thus, the town was gradually evacuated, and an ominous quiet succeeded the terrible uproar. The French came down in small numbers into Saarbrück proper, but did not cross the river into St. Johann. They set out walking along the Saarlouis road to discover what had become of the 40th, and to see the spot where those who did not come into the town had made their stand with the guns. The place told its own story. Trees were dashed to pieces—their tops thrown across the road—their trunks torn and scathed. The open field or moor was blackened far and wide, and was still burning. Here was a helmet, there a shattered gun-stock, or the blood-stained boot that had been cut from top to bottom to release the wounded man. The knapsacks, that were strewed along the road must have been taken off for the same cause, for the dead had been carried off as they fell. Only one dead body still lay there, half concealed behind a little mound."

### THE SECOND BATTLE OF SAARBRÜCK.

Saarbrück did not long remain in the hands of the French, who began to return on receiving, as is supposed, intelligence of the storming of Weissenburg. The sequel is told in the following extract from a letter of the *Telegraph's* correspondent with the German army, who was on the spot. He writes on Saturday night, and says:—

"The division of General von Göben advanced upon Saarbrück this morning, the French, whose outposts were still on the parade-ground, retiring as the German advanced guard came in sight. The suburb of St. Johann was immediately occupied by the cavalry, and when the infantry and artillery came up they crossed over the river into the town of Saarbrück. Skirmishers, with two batteries of artillery, were then thrown out, and a desultory sort of fire commenced, the few French troops left there slowly retiring upon the next ridge of hills, having St. Arnual on their right and Forbach on their left. The position is perhaps one of the strongest, if not the strongest, on the frontier, and General Frossard showed great judgment when he retired and took up a post commanding the plateau across which the Prussian army must advance. The morning was drizzling, but about eleven a.m. it cleared, and, the troops having rested, the attack upon the French position commenced. You will be good enough to understand that the French position was one which Nature had done her utmost to make impregnable. From the bottom of the hill, covered with brushwood and intersected here and there with deep gorges, to the top where there was a level plateau, the ascent might be about an English mile. But before reaching the base of this ascent the Prussian army had to advance across a plateau about two miles in length. The first troops to attack the enemy's position were the 40th Regiment, the 39th, and the 77th—about 6500 men, supported by four batteries of artillery, their advance being covered by a battalion of rifles. The woods to the right of the French position swarmed with tirailleurs, whilst the centre was occupied by a brigade, which seemed to me to be about 8000 strong. In the mean while, General von Göben, anticipating the arrival of Prince Frederick Charles, ordered the attack to commence, at the same time massing a large body of cavalry, composed of cuirassiers, lancers, hussars, and dragoons on each flank. At about twenty minutes past ten the engagement began in earnest, some six batteries opening fire on the French position, and covering the advance of the first line—this time with but little loss—gained the foot of the hill, and then the conflict became sanguinary. Foot by foot was each inch disputed, the continued roll of musketry being almost too awful to listen to. Gradually the French retired until they gained the crest of the hill; here they turned, and the loss on the Prussian side was fearfully heavy; they fired at about sixty yards, and the French, having to fire down whilst the Prussians had to fire up, and being but ill-concealed, must have suffered great slaughter. The regiments that had got so far were now greatly reduced, the blue uniforms and brass-topped helmets lying in heaps along the crest of the hill. Mean time the trains from Nenenkirchen had been bringing up fresh troops, who formed to the right and left and advanced to the relief of their hard-pressed comrades. The French, on the right of the Prussian position, then retired upon Forbach, remaining in position, with artillery in their front, when they reached that place. Mean time, anxious eyes were looking out for Prince Frederick Charles's force; but no signs of it were to be seen. The first line was then relieved, and the French, under a severe fire, retired to the crest of the hill. Here, for an hour, the struggle for possession of the crest of the hill was hot and furious. At length the French gave way, and the Prussian infantry steadily advanced. No sooner had the French reached the suburbs of Forbach than they opened a hot fire of artillery upon the right of the Prussian line, causing the cavalry placed there to change their position to the left flank. Here the whole cavalry division—some 8000 sabres—were massed behind a sheltering hill. A half-battery of field artillery had, by some extraordinary means, been dragged up to the crest of the hill; and the service done by these guns will always be a prominent feature of the battle. The French, now reinforced, advanced their whole line, compelling the Prussians to retire, and pitching shells with beautiful precision into the cavalry, whose hiding-place they had discovered. Fresh Prussian troops then relieved those on the heights, whilst four battalions covered by artillery were massed on the right to strengthen their position towards Forbach. Night was now falling, and darkness soon put an end to the obstinate struggle for the crest of the hill. The Prussian advance up the heights of Forbach, in the face of the fearful fire that was poured upon them, was simply magnificent. They were as steady as if on parade, and I shall never forget the dogged sort of way in which they retreated when compelled to leave the crest of the hill. The regiments that suffered most were the 77th, the 40th, and 39th. The 40th lost nearly all their officers in one battalion; and, according to the opinion of many of the Generals, the loss on the Prussian side may be put down at 2000 or 2500 men killed and wounded. The French loss must have been nearly as large. At half-past seven Prince Frederick Charles arrived. The Generals in Saarbrück to-night are Prince Frederick Charles, General von Steinmetz, General von Göben, General von Zastrow, and General von Zimmermann. The Prussians had some 28,000 infantry engaged, the whole force under fire being about 40,000 men, composed of the 7th and half the 3rd Army Corps. The town of Saarbrück is full of wounded, and they are still bringing the poor fellows in. I very much fear that many of those wounded towards evening will have to remain till daylight, for the night is pitch dark."

The result, as far as reported, was that the Germans gained possession of Forbach; that the entire French line retired; and that their opponents subsequently advanced to St. Avold.

A German official telegram from Saarbrück, dated the 9th, says "the fight at Spichern, near Saarbrück, on the 6th, attained considerably larger dimensions and greater results than were known previously. The corps d'armée commanded by General Frossard was nearly entirely broken up, its losses in killed and wounded being extraordinarily heavy. The encampment of one division and several considerable stores were captured by the Germans. A great many prisoners were taken, the number of whom is increasing hourly, and amounts already to 2000. But the losses of the Germans were also considerable. The 5th Division alone lost 1800 men. The French army is retiring on all points. St. Avold is occupied by German troops, and the patrols extend to within two miles (German) of Metz."

### STORMING OF WEISSENBURG.

A correspondent with the South German Army, who had the good fortune to be present at the capture of Weissenburg, in a letter dated the 5th inst., thus describes the event:—"To-day there was a brilliant commencement of the great war, and we have opened the campaign with a glorious victory. I found myself at Hagenbach, in the vicinity of the Beyer Baden division, which, with loud songs, marched to Lauterburg, in Alsace, on the morning of the 4th inst., under a pouring rain, which, however, fortunately cooled the unbearable heat of the last few days. The division marched on the right of our wing in the direction of Weissenburg, under a loud cannonade, which, continually increased. The advanced guard of the 2nd Bavarian Army Corps, under Lieutenant-General Count Bothner, was marched against Weissenburg, which was occupied by the French Douay Division belonging to the corps of Marshal M'Mahon. Weissenburg was indeed strongly defended, and the French had in the greatest possible haste constructed batteries and abatis there; but the brave Bavarians, under the protection of their excellent artillery, stormed the defences with death-despising coolness, and, though suffering great losses, pressed on till they arrived in the middle of the town. Here, however, new French regiments were thrown forward, and the struggle became obstinate, but help from the Prussians soon came. The thunder of the Bavarian cannon had caused the Prussian troops of the 5th Army Corps (the old renowned Steinmetz Corps) to hasten forward. 'Up! the Bavarians need help; Prussia relies upon us!' cried the brave Lower Silesians, and then they dashed forward, having at their head General von Kirchbach, the Commander of the 5th Army Corps. Then, casting a rapid glance around, he threw his troops on the right flank of the enemy, where the French were offering the most stubborn opposition, but the impetuosity of the Prussians



was too great. The two Lower Silesian regiments—the 7th (the King's Grenadiers from Liegnitz) and the 58th—stormed the French intrenchment. The 5th Jäger Battalion from Goltz, in which many volunteers serve, almost annihilated the French Zouaves, and suddenly sounds the battle cry 'Up, you Prussians! Hurrah for King William!' was cried, and, irrepressible as a thunder clap, the Prussians burst forward, and are soon joined by the Bavarians. The whole of Weissenburg, with all its intrenchments and strongly fortified heights, are stormed, and the 5th Battalion also capture a French cannon, whilst the black Hussars secure a French camp and many French horses. The entire French Douay Division is completely routed. General Douay himself, who at last sought death, as in despair, fell. We have more than 800 French prisoners, amongst them many Zouaves, who did not fight earnestly enough to maintain their reputation. Our loss is important, and in killed and wounded will certainly amount to more than 900. The Bavarian Jägers, then the 7th and 58th Prussian Regiments, and the 5th Jäger Battalion, in particular, suffered extremely. General von Kirchbach is slightly wounded in the cheek. During the combat the Crown Prince arrives, and is joyfully received by the troops. The French retire in haste, and our advanced guard soon stands in Bitsche. The Baden troops advance continually skirmishing, and occupy the town of Lauterburg. The Baden advanced posts were sent forward as far as Winzen and Trimbach. At Lauterburg thirty large French boats and craft, for navigating the Rhine, which had been assembled there, were seized.

A second correspondent, writing from Mayence, Saturday night last, says:—"About four hundred prisoners—half of those who were taken at Weissenburg—have just been marched from the canal of this place to the railway station. They put a good face on matters, and marched with true French gaiety. A large crowd received them very well, throwing packets of tobacco and cigars to their beaten foes. The soldiers, all of the 74th Regiment of the Line, did not seem much cut up. The officers, who were numerous, did. These latter had been allowed to retain their swords, and will doubtless be paroled as soon as they reach Ingolstadt, near Munich, in Bavaria, their destination. Another body of four hundred men, also taken at Weissenburg, were sent last night to Erfurt. At the station wine, cigars, and beer were offered to the prisoners, which they hesitated to accept, being anxious to pay for all they had. It is to be most earnestly hoped that throughout the war as much good feeling will be expressed as has just now been shown on both sides. I have just seen Count Bismarck's secretary, and he says he has no news as to whether either Bitsche or Haguenau has been captured. The French prisoners were disarmed, but wore their bayonets, steel-shinths, and knapsacks."

A third correspondent, writing from Metz, last Saturday morning, gives what may be deemed the French account of the affair at Weissenburg. He says:—"Whilst General Abel Douay's division, composed of the 74th and 50th Regiments of the Line, the sixteenth battalion of Chasseurs on foot, one regiment of Turcos, and a regiment of mounted Chasseurs, were encamped in the neighbourhood of Weissenburg, they were startled by a tremendous discharge of artillery. As the batteries, which had been posted all along the line of the frontier, had not signalled the presence of any Prussian troops, the men believed for a moment that they were surrounded by the enemy. This was not the case; but the Prussians, in great force and well supplied with artillery, appeared on the heights of Schwegen, occupying the whole of the country near the small Bavarian village. General Douay ordered his troops to advance before the enemy, keeping as much as possible behind Weissenburg, which lay just between them and the Prussian forces. But this precaution proved quite useless, for the guns were pouring a tremendous fire upon them, and the troops were falling in great numbers in the village of Weissenburg itself. The French retired from their former position, and commenced marching on the right side of the village. The Prussian guns were firing at a tremendous rate, and three rounds fell partly in the town and partly among the troops. Several of the houses were set on fire, and a good number of soldiers lay dead or wounded. At about eleven o'clock General Voisard's division began to retire. However, a new attack was ordered. The Turcos led the way, and, bayonet in hand, threw themselves on one of the Prussian batteries of artillery. All proved useless. Had the French insisted on attacking the enemy any longer there would not have been one of them left alive on the ground. As soon as what was left of General Douay's forces began retreating the Prussian artillery was after them. About twelve o'clock General Douay himself fell a victim to the Prussian artillery. The troops commenced running without order, crossing roads and vineyards until they reached the farthest part of Weissenburg. The number of dead and wounded must have been very large indeed."

Weissenburg is an important commercial town of about 6000 inhabitants, but it was disclassified as a fortified town in 1867. It possesses numerous breweries and tanneries, besides several factories for the manufacture of flannel shirts, woollen embroidery, and lace. It is celebrated in history as having been the residence of Stanislaus Lecinski, who retired thither with his wife and his daughter—afterwards the wife of Louis XV., and Queen of France—on being forced to abandon the duchy of Deux Ponts on the death of Charles XII. Weissenburg was once a strong fortified town, and played a prominent part in the Thirty Years' War. Its fortifications were rebuilt in 1746, under the directions of Cormontaigne.

#### BATTLE AT WOERTH.—SECOND VICTORY OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

It appears that, after the defeat of Weissenburg, on Friday, the 5th, the troops under M'Mahon must have retired from their first position on the Pigeonnier in a south-westerly direction, on Lembach; and from that point, finding, probably, that the Prussians were not pursuing towards Bitsche, but were taking the road to Sultz, that they struck off southwards down the valley of the Saar, and took up a position at Woerth, a small town at the junction of the Saar and the Saltzbach, on the direct road from Sultz to Niederbronn and Bitsche. It is probable that the Crown Prince moved south by the road and railway as far as Sultz, and then turned due west to meet M'Mahon. By this means he would turn that spur of hills which, commencing with the Col du Pigeonnier, on the bank of the Lauter, runs in a southerly direction, till it terminates a little north of Woerth. Here, on Saturday, the 6th, he encountered not only the troops driven back from Weissenburg, but others, brought up to reinforce them—including, doubtless, the other divisions of M'Mahon's corps. The telegram to the Foreign Office from the head-quarters of the Crown Prince simply states that M'Mahon was totally defeated, and that the losses on both sides are considerable. The Crown Prince's own despatch says, "Marshal M'Mahon, with the greater part of his army, is completely defeated. The French were driven back to Bitsche." But there is yet another telegram from Count Bismarck to the North German Embassies, dispatched from Mainz on Sunday morning, which describes a brilliant victory as having been won by the Crown Prince at Haguenau, over the united armies of M'Mahon, De Failly, and Canrobert; and adds that, up to that hour, 4000 prisoners have been brought in, and that over one hundred officers, more than thirty cannon, six mitrailleuses, and two eagles had been taken from the French.

According to the Prussian official statement the French losses at Woerth were 5000 men hors de combat and 6000 prisoners. On the same authority we learn that the German losses amounted to between 3000 and 4000 men hors de combat. The French stragglers who threw away their arms and were overtaken by the German cavalry numbered several thousands. A telegram from Haguenau of Tuesday's date says:—"The army of the Crown Prince, on continuing its march, found all the villages en route crowded with wounded from the battle of Woerth. The losses of the French are double the number approximately given in the last despatch, and reach a total of 10,000 in killed and wounded,

without counting the prisoners, numbers of whom continue to be brought in."

The battle, it seems, lasted only three or four hours, and the Bavarian troops with the Crown Prince took a distinguished part in the struggle. Advancing upon the French left by Lobsan, close under the rugged elevations of the Hochwald, they shared in the concentrated attack which drove the enemy from the heights above Woerth; and when M'Mahon's broken troops attempted to rally at Niederbronn, under cover of their artillery, it was the Bavarians again who pressed upon their retreat and captured their strong position on the heights. Possibly, however, the time thus gained by the French was the salvation of their army; for if the victorious enemy had forced them to take the route to Bitsche, instead of that to Phalsburg and Saverne—which turns off at Niederbronn to the south-west—they could scarcely have been saved from the necessity of surrender en masse. No fewer than 6000 prisoners fell into the hands of the conquerors; while 5000 French were killed and wounded, and the cavalry in pursuit came upon many thousands of stragglers who had thrown away their arms. M'Mahon left behind him his entire baggage, a number of guns even larger than that stated in the first telegrams, and two railway-trains laden with provisions. In fact, the defeat at Woerth seems to have become an absolute rout; and the effects of the battles of Thursday and Saturday on the personnel alone of the French—to say nothing of matériel or morale—may be judged by the fact that the united force of M'Mahon and De Failly at Saverne, which a week ago numbered at least 75,000 or 80,000 men, is now stated by the Emperor himself at not more than 50,000. The Prussians are said to be concentrating in force on the Upper Saar; the Crown Prince, with his 120,000 or 140,000 men, on the east slope of the Vosges, around Haguenau, is but an easy day's march from M'Mahon's new position at Saverne. Two, if not three days, of inactivity have enabled regiments to be re-formed, ammunition to be replaced, fresh corps to arrive in line, and provisions to be brought forward. At any moment we may learn that the Prussian armies, which have as yet scarcely breathed themselves in fight, are in full march against the beaten and scattered French—converging, in overwhelming force, towards the weakest part of their array, on the line of the Meurthe, between Lunéville and Baccarath.

Great heroism was displayed by the corps of M'Mahon in the disastrous battle at Woerth. The French charged the Prussian line eleven times, each time breaking it, but always finding a mass of fresh troops behind. Nearly all M'Mahon's staff were killed; and the Marshal himself, after having been fifteen hours in the saddle, was at length unhorsed, and fell fainting into a ditch, where he was discovered by a soldier who revived him with some brandy from his gourd. The Marshal then directed the retreat of the débris of his corps on foot. The French suffered very much from the superiority of the Prussian infantry in the steadiness and accuracy of their fire.

#### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Of course any moment may bring later intelligence than that to hand when we commence printing; but the following are the last items of news received up to Thursday night.

Marshal Bazaine has assumed the command-in-chief of the troops, which are concentrated on Metz. General Decen is appointed to the command of the 3rd Army Corps. The greater part of the army corps of Marshal M'Mahon has rallied, and has fallen back upon Nancy. It is stated that Marshal Bazaine has now 130,000 men under his command, and that Marshals Canrobert and M'Mahon have each 50,000, making a total of 230,000 men.

News from Metz states that a squadron of French Hussars has driven back a reconnoitring force of German Lancers. It is also announced that orders had been given to demolish, within three days, the buildings, and to cut down the trees in the first and second lines of the fortifications.

General Changarnier has had an interview at Metz with the Emperor Napoleon, and the telegram says that the General "appeared to be satisfied" with the result. He is to remain with the army and to be attached to the staff. The Garde Mobile are signing a petition to be commanded by General Changarnier. The battalions of the Garde Mobile now at Châlons will be sent to the frontier. The Paris battalions will be employed in defending the forts round the capital.

The correspondences from Metz agree in representing the army of the Rhine as now forming two corps, the larger one being concentrated near Metz and the smaller under M'Mahon. Marshal Bazaine has the general control of operations, although it appears that the Emperor still retains the command-in-chief.

Marshal M'Mahon passed Sunday at Saverne, which was occupied in the evening of that day by the Prussians.

Official German military advices, dated Saarbrück, Wednesday, 10 p.m., run as follows:—"The French army continues to retreat towards the Moselle at all points. The entire Prussian cavalry is following closely. The line of Sarr-Union, Gros-Tenquin, Faulquemont, and Les Etangs has already been crossed by the cavalry. Large stores of provisions, two trains of pontoons, and several railway-trains have fallen into our hands. The small fortress of La Petite Pierre, in the Vosges, has been evacuated by the enemy, who left behind them cannons and military stores."

#### SKETCHES OF THE WAR.

##### THE EMPEROR AND THE PRINCE IMPERIAL AT METZ.

Of course, the war did not really begin until the arrival of the Emperor and the Prince Imperial at Metz, where the child of the dynasty was to receive his "baptism of fire." It was desired that the reception of the Emperor and his suite should not be of a public or official character, so that only a few public functionaries awaited them at the railway station, with Marshals Leboeuf and Bazaine. These Generals entered the Imperial carriage on leaving the station, while the second was occupied by the Prince Imperial and Prince Napoleon. These equipages were followed by the suite, which occupied several other carriages, and was attended by a picket of the Cent Gardes. The boy, who laughed at the crowd of people and seemed full of spirits, was received with great enthusiasm, and a number of bouquets were thrown into his carriage.

The visit of the Prince Imperial to the camps on the following morning was better calculated to call forth the enthusiasm of the soldiers, who, of course, received him with considerable manifestations of delight. His initiation was at the Polygon, which is situated in the eastern part of the town, where the grenadiers of the Guard were encamped, and which, before the declaration of war, was the exercise-ground of the artillery. The other camp is at the Ban Saint Martin, of which we gave an illustration in our last Number. This camp was occupied by the voltigeurs, and the environs of the camping-ground is shaded by fine trees, while the Moselle runs close by; so that it is altogether a very pleasant quarter, though there is more space at the Polygon. The Prince appeared in the uniform of an infantry officer, but wore no epaulettes, and was accompanied by M. Bachar, his equerry.

##### MATERIEL OF WAR ON THE PLACE ROYALE.

We have already, in another Number, given some account of Metz and the aspect it assumed during the first days of the camps which have been established within its gigantic fortifications. Our sketch this week represents the great area of the Place Royale, choked as it has been with carts, heaps of sacks, and little knots of men bearing on their caps or felt hats placards intimating that they belonged to the third corps of the Military Train. At the time this sketch was made they had come from Verdun and the environs, bringing loads of hay; and these young carters are, in fact, members of that Garde Mobile who are doing this yeoman's service, in which they will, perhaps, be engaged till the end of the war. As their number was insufficient at first, they were obliged to press into the service all the agriculturists who owned carts, and

therefore some of the contingent are quite old fellows, with bronzed faces, more than one of whom are volunteers who have a grudge against the Prussians since 1815. One of these declared that he was not sorry to have this opportunity of paying back the enemy for the mischief they did him and his family at that time. Thus the evil memory of war is preserved. The horses and carts taken for this service are to be paid for, and any loss that their owners may sustain is to be indemnified—after the close of the campaign.

##### SCENES AT BERLIN.

The Engravings on page 104 will be readily understood. In Germany, as in France, much enthusiasm was displayed, and a hearty "God-speed you!" was given to the troops—especially if they belonged to the Landwehr—as they passed forward. Berlin, of course, was particularly eminent for these displays; and our Engravings represent incidents witnessed by our artist at that city. The one subject shows the 6th Regiment of Landwehr in a railway train outside the Potsdam station, where the train stopped for a short time before running up to the platform. Here a large crowd of persons of all ranks had assembled, who cordially shook hands with the soldiers and distributed packets of tobacco among them. The other subject represents the chairman of the Berlin committee of the association for rendering help to the soldiers and their families delivering a patriotic address to the 48th Regiment of Landwehr on their way to the front. This scene also occurred at the Potsdam station.

#### NEW MUSIC.

*Select Practice for the Pianoforte*, consisting of Forty-Two Progressive Lessons, intended as an Introduction to the Works of the Great Masters, selected, edited, and fingered by JULES BENEDICT. London: Duncan Davison and Co.

The title of this work is itself a recommendation. Bearing in mind with what distressingly vague notions pianoforte improvers (and some pianoforte teachers) choose subjects for study, the term "Select Practice" brings comfort, especially as the themes are progressive, and act as an "Open Sesame!" to the works of the great masters. The name of Mr. Benedict makes satisfaction complete. Nobody could wish a safer guide than this distinguished pianist and musician, or hesitate to follow him in implicit reliance upon his directions. The field from which Mr. Benedict has selected his examples is a wide one, embracing composers as various in character as Cherubini, Hummel, Gluck, Bellini, Handel, Dussek, Haydn, Liszt, Schubert, Beethoven, and J. S. Bach. This being the case, it is hardly necessary to say that thoughtful students may find in the work before us an epitome of the pianoforte repertoire, and so get a first insight into the diverse styles it is necessary they should know. A progressive character is well sustained from beginning to end. Commencing with a simple folksied, by Weber, the work concludes with a presto by Mendelssohn; and takes the learner from one extreme to the other by stages so easy that he may well be surprised to find the journey so pleasant. Mr. Benedict has arranged all the pieces with a due regard to their educational character, and his fingering serves as a guide to wellbeing every passage likely to be met with elsewhere. For all these reasons we give the work our heartiest recommendation.

*Twenty Popular Melodies for the Pianoforte*, selected, arranged, and fingered by JULES BENEDICT. London: Duncan Davison and Co.

This extract from the author's "Instructions in the Art of Playing the Pianoforte" will be found very valuable by young students. The melodies are well known, with few exceptions, and their arrangement is simple enough for the most elementary use.

*The Major and Minor Scales for the Pianoforte*, with Preliminary Remarks and Fingering, by JULES BENEDICT. London: Duncan Davison and Co.

It is unnecessary for us to point out the supreme importance which belongs to a correct knowledge of the pianoforte scales. No time nor attention can be thrown away upon this essential study; and the publishers of Mr. Benedict's pianoforte instruction-book have done well to print the chapter on scales in a separate form. The fingering in all cases may not be that usually adopted, but Mr. Benedict supplies the alternative as well as his own suggestions; and it must be remembered, moreover, that anything from so great an authority carries with it no little weight. Let these scales be once mastered, and the student is more than half-prepared to face any executive difficulty.

*My Nora*. Song. Words by T. J. Ouseley, Esq.; Music by ARTHUR FOX. London: Duncan Davison and Co.

The words of this song are very graceful, and, though sentimental enough to gratify the most exigent of drawing-room tenors, have no trace of the sickliness affecting many of their kind. Mr. Fox has written very appropriate music. The melody has sufficient character to distinguish it from the mass of tunes poured forth by song-composers; and the accompaniment shows, in addition to correctness, a facile adaptation to the changing sentiment of the poetry. We see no reason why this song should not win favour both in public and private.

*Two Epitaphs*. Herrick. (As One Composition.) For Three Equal Voices. With Pianoforte Accompaniment by J. McMURDIE, Mus. B. Oxon. London: Lamborn Cock and Co.

We think the design of this work unhappy. The two epitaphs, though each good by itself, do not harmonise, either in style or subject, while even the grammatical "person" is different in the one to what it is in the other. The result is that the transition from epitaph to epitaph has the effect of a very unpleasant jerk. Mr. McMurdie has endeavoured to imitate the formalism of old English music, and to some extent with success. The composition, however, is not a pleasant one.

*Journal of the London Society of Amateur Flute-Players*. No. 5. "Sonata for Flute and Pianoforte," by G. A. MACFARREN. London: Rudall, Rose, Carte, and Co.

The amateur flute-player who can take part with efficiency in this important work may pride himself upon no small skill. Mr. Macfarren has produced a regularly-constructed sonata, of full average length. Moreover, he has brought to it all the resources of his undoubted talent, and thus paid the special public for whom he wrote a compliment we hope they appreciate. Without discussing the work minutely, we may say that flautists have now a classical composition of their own worthy all the attention they can bestow.

**FATAL COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.**—At two o'clock on Tuesday morning the barque Maximilian, laden with sugar, from Sarisam to Amsterdam, was run down, off Folkestone, by the ship Lady Lawrence, from London to Liverpool. One woman and two boys were drowned. The captain and crew scrambled on board the Lady Lawrence, and were taken from her by a Texel pilot-boat and conveyed to Dover. There were twenty-nine soldiers and twelve seamen on board. All of them were received at the Dover National Sailors' Home, and are in a most destitute condition.

**A REMARKABLE PICNIC.**—The *Cornish Telegraph* describes a remarkable picnic. The aged and worthy parents of a worthy St. Just family invited their children to join them in a picnic on the splendid cliffs known as Kenidjack Castle recently, and the gathering was in many respects a memorable one. The united ages of the parents amounted to more than 160 years; and the father, eighty-four years of age, with a face the picture of health and a flower in his button-hole, was evidently as youthful in spirit as any of them. The four sons and three daughters were all there, and in good health. There had never been a death in the family. Most of the respective husbands and wives of these children, with a good proportion of grandchildren, were also present. Six of the company had travelled 300 miles, and three others ninety miles, to make up the party. The eldest son was fifty-three years of age and the youngest thirty-five; while the grandchildren present ranged from twenty-one years down to eleven months.





MILITARY TRAIN CORPS, WITH WAR MATERIAL, IN THE PLACE ROYALE, METZ.





PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES OF PRUSSIA.



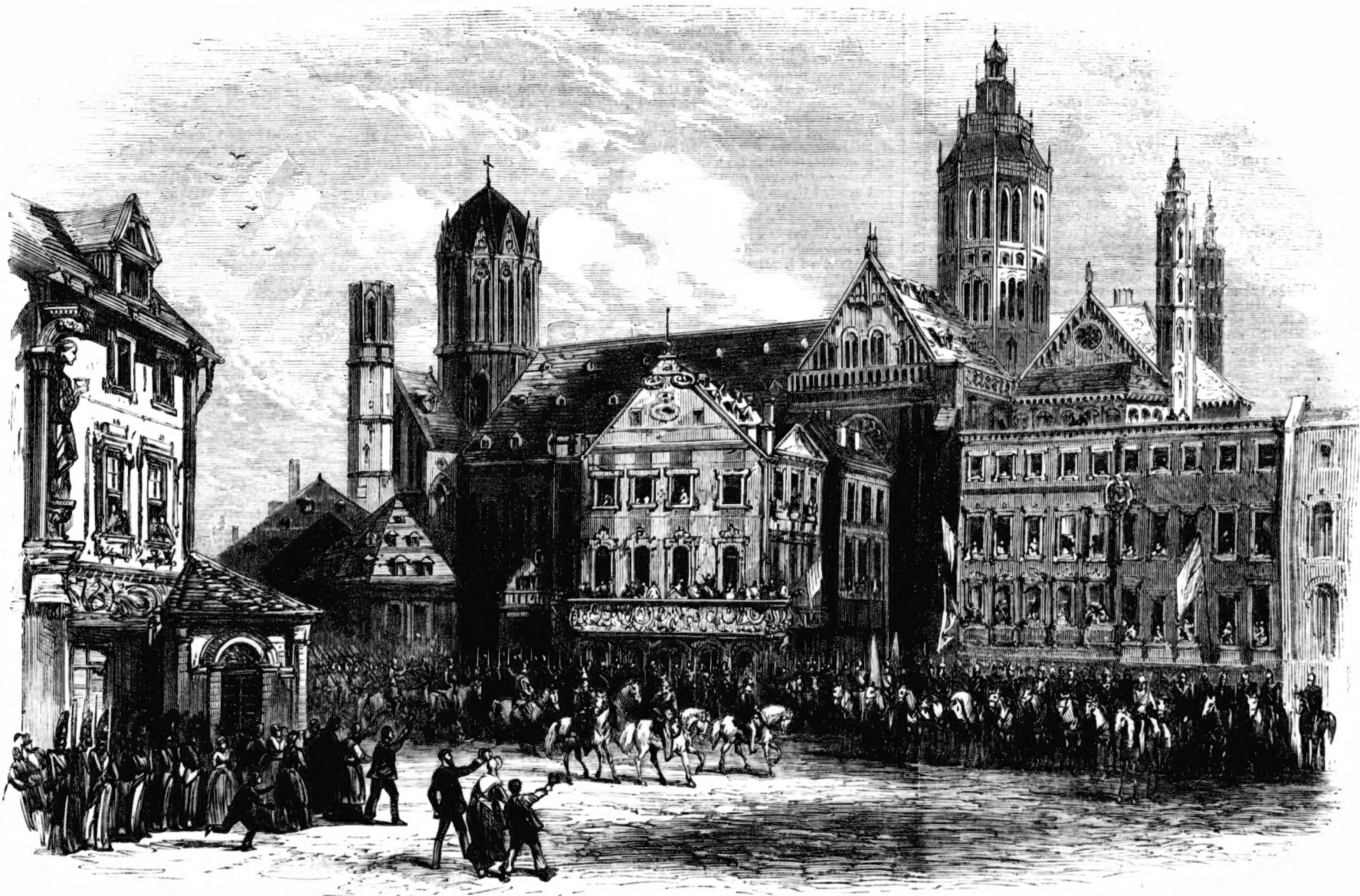
GENERAL VON ROON, PRUSSIAN MINISTER FOR WAR.

**MAYENCE.**

MAYENCE may be said to form the base of operations for the German army, and for that reason, as well as for others, it is a place of great importance just now. It was, until a few days ago, the head-quarters of King William, and is daily the scene of great military bustle, as nearly all reinforcements for the Germans, and much of the supplies, pass through the city. The centre of attraction, as well as of activity, is the great square, of which we publish a view. Here the troops assemble in their progress towards the seat of war; here are the principal official offices; and here politicians in quest of news most do congregate. Mayence, otherwise spelt Mainz or Mentz, is in what was, prior to

1866, the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, but is now incorporated into Prussia. The city stands on the left bank of the Rhine, immediately below the influx of the Main, nineteen miles N.W. from Darmstadt. It is built nearly in the shape of a semi-circle, of which the Rhine forms the chord. It is one of the strongest fortresses of Germany. The whole town, as well as its suburb Cassel or Castel, a village on the opposite side of the Rhine, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats, is surrounded with extensive and complicated defensive works. The interior of the town is by no means handsome. Most of the streets are crooked, narrow, and gloomy. The principal buildings are the electoral palace, which is now used as a custom-house and mer-

chants' hall; the house of the Teutonic knights, now the residence of the military governor; and the arsenal. The principal churches are the Dom, or cathedral, built in the twelfth century; the Church of St. Ignatius, which is a unique specimen of church architecture, and adorned with good paintings; and the ancient Church of St. Stephen, the tower of which commands an extensive view. The public library contains a collection of 100,000 volumes, a cabinet of coins and medals, a cabinet of natural history, a collection of philosophical and mechanical instruments, a museum of Roman antiquities, said to be the most complete of any out of Italy, and a gallery of pictures. A club-house or casino now occupies the site of the house of Guttenburg, the inventor of printing,



THE GREAT SQUARE, MAYENCE.



to whose memory a statue has been erected opposite the theatre. The house in which Gutenberg was born, and that in which he first practised the art of printing, still exist. The chief educational establishments are a gymnasium, a lyceum, and a school of medicine. Along the banks of the Rhine there is a beautiful public walk and a quay or wharf for landing goods. But the greatest attraction which Mayence affords is to be found in the beautiful scenery of its environs. It is the principal trading city of the duchy, and, after Cologne, the principal in West Germany for supplying the productions of the Rhenish provinces. The site of Mayence was occupied by the Romans as a military position. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries it was a place of some note for literature and the fine arts. In the Thirty Years' War it was taken by the Swedes, and in 1688 by the French, but restored at the subsequent peace. At the end of 1792 it surrendered to the French. Next year it was taken by the Austrians. By the peace of Luneville, concluded in 1801, it was formally ceded to France; and in 1815 it was assigned to Hesse-Darmstadt, the fortress to belong to the German Confederation, and to be garrisoned with Austrian, Prussian, and Hessian troops. It is a station on the Frankfurt and Wiesbaden Railway, and is connected by railway with Paris, Darmstadt, and other towns.

### THE LOUNGER.

It is curious to note the straits in which the French Emperor and his Ministers found themselves when they had to account for and excuse the defeats of the French Generals. At Weissenburg the French troops were "surprised." Very likely; but a General ought never to be surprised. It is more creditable to be surprised than it is to be defeated by force of arms; whilst, on the other hand, to surprise a foe has always been deemed a mark of able generalship. Frederick the Great did wonders in this way, at the famous battle of Leuthen, for example. The Austrians were ranked in line. Frederick knew where they were, and exactly how they were formed; but the Austrian General Daun had no exact knowledge of his enemy's position. The commander of the Austrian right thought that the Prussians were about to attack him, and passionately demanded reinforcements, which the commander-in-chief at length sent, and thus weakened his left. Meanwhile, Frederick, concealed by a range of hills, worked his way to the extreme left of the Austrian army; and when he had arrived there, he divided his line into many pieces, pushed them forward stairwise (en échelon), and then doubled up the Austrian line. It may be interesting to your readers to read Carlyle's description of this movement. I will therefore copy it from his "Life of Frederick the Great":—"Your enemy is ranked as here in long line—three or two to your one (three to one at Leuthen). You march towards him, but keep him uncertain as to how you will attack. Then, on a sudden, march up, not parallel to him, but oblique, at an angle of 45 deg.—swift, vehement, in overpowering numbers—on the wing you have chosen. Roll that wing together, ruined, in upon its own line. You may roll the whole five miles of line into disorder and ruin, and always be in overpowering numbers at the point of dispute, provided that you are swift enough about it—sharp enough. But extraordinary swiftness, sharpness, precision, is the indispensable condition. By no means try it otherwise. None but Prussians, drilled by an Old Dessauer, are capable of doing it." That is, in those days. Since then, it has been done by English soldiers; was done, indeed, I think, at the battle of the Alma, by the Scotch and English under Sir Colin Campbell. But what is to be pointed out here is that this was a surprise. Then we are told that at Worth the French were overpowered by numbers. Again, I say, very likely; but, to break your enemy's line by bringing a large force to bear upon a weak part of the enemy's line has always been recognised as a triumph of good generalship over bad. This was the grand tactic of Napoleon I., by means of which he did such wonders in the earlier days of his career. I say, then, that the excuses of the French Emperor and his Government are simply proofs that they have been out-generaled.

What changes have occurred in France during the lives of people now living! In 1799—and many are now living who were born before that year—Napoleon I. was declared First Consul. In 1804 France was formed into an Empire, under Napoleon. In 1814 Paris surrendered to the Allies and Bonaparte abdicated; Louis XVIII. mounted the throne of his ancestors, and the ex-Emperor was banished to Elba. In the next year he returned; the King fled; and the Emperor once more sat on the throne. In the succeeding year he surrendered to the British, was sent to St. Helena, and Louis returned. In 1830 Charles X., Louis's successor, after three days' fighting in the streets of Paris, had to fly; and the Duke of Orleans (Louis Philippe) began to reign, as "King of the French." In 1848 Louis Philippe, after a frightful revolutionary tumult, abdicated, and fled to England, and a Republic was proclaimed. Louis Napoleon then appeared on the scene, and was elected—so popular was he, or rather his name—for the department of the Seine and three other departments—to the National Assembly. This was in May. In June occurred those dreadful riots in Paris which General Cavaignac crushed at an expense of 16,000 lives. Immediately after this General Cavaignac was made President of the Council. In September of the same year Louis Napoleon took his seat in the National Assembly. In November, on an appeal to the people, he was elected President of the Republic by 6,048,872 votes, against 1,479,121 given for Cavaignac. In December, 1851, after a protracted struggle with the National Assembly, the President dissolved it, and then came the famous or infamous coup-d'état. In December he was elected President for ten years by 7,481,231 votes, against 640,737. In November, 1852, there was another plebiscite, by which the nation revived the Empire, and made the President Emperor. The votes on this occasion were—for, 7,854,189; against, 231,145. And now I drop the curtain. What will be the next scene in this strange, eventful history, Heaven only knows.

Curious to note, too, are the shifts to which the two chief partisans of France in the London press are driven in order to put a good face upon untoward events on the Continent; or, rather, in France, for the war and its interest now centre there. The *Post* cannot see that there is anything to be alarmed about in the military situation. Some French corps have been beaten, the whole line has retired, and from invaders the French have become the invaded. But then the Emperor, or Marshal Bazaine, or somebody, can still reckon 230,000 men in front, or nearly in front, of the enemy; there is the Garde Mobile and other corps to come up, and a levy en masse of the population could produce 2,000,000 of combatants. The *Post*, however, forgets to mention that the Germans have at least 400,000 with which to attack the 230,000 French; that about half the latter belong to beaten, and therefore discouraged, corps; that the Germans could easily double their forces in France in a few days, all their reserves being drilled soldiers, whereas the French Garde Mobile and other levies are raw, undisciplined conscripts or equally raw volunteers; that time is necessary to make this food for powder into soldiers, and that time is the very thing the French commanders are not likely to obtain; that the prestige of victory is on the one side, the disorganisation of defeat on the other; and that, finally, the Germans are full of confidence in their leaders and in themselves, whereas the French soldiers, though they may feel reliance on themselves and in each other, can have very little faith in commanders who have only hitherto conducted them to disaster. Of course, nobody supposes that the French army is annihilated or the French people conquered because of a few reverses, however severe. Such an army and such a people do not succumb so easily. The French may yet retrieve all the mischief that has occurred, but concealing the real state of affairs, as the *Post*—under "inspiration," no doubt—attempts to do, will not help on the work. As for the *Standard*, that journal appears at last to have met with its reward. It strove hard, as I have already pointed out, to

obtain official French inspiration, and seems to have achieved its object. The Conservative organ came out on Wednesday with an article, to which it accorded the honours of "extra leading," so palpably "inspired," in the genuine Gallic sense of the word, that no one can mistake its utterances for spontaneous convictions. Sound argument and good sense are rarely to be met with in your contemporary, while we all look to find in his columns downright and hearty, though somewhat coarse, abuse; and the official inspirer has entered thoroughly into the traditional spirit of the journal. He boldly declares all the intelligence received as to the commotions in Paris as fabrications of certain English newspapers, which he soundly castigates for their iniquity; and the following are specimens of the way in which this virtuous censor lays on the rod:—

At this moment, when throughout France party is sunk in patriotism; when Imperialists, Legitimists, Orleansists, and Republicans vie in zeal for the safety and honour of their common country; when the loudest appeals for the energetic prosecution of the war proceed from the bitterest opponents of the present régime, it is the singular distinction of several influential organs of the English Liberal party to preach and to promise disunion in France, and to recommend to Frenchmen—whose interest is intelligible enough—revolution as the best means of resisting, or shall we say of conciliating, Prussia. To speak the truth, the spirit shown by the French people has sadly disappointed some of our contemporaries. They reckoned gleefully upon a similar exhibition of lassitude and indifference as was displayed in 1814. They announced that the result of a couple of Prussian victories would be a cowed France and a triumphant Republican party. They labelled a great nation and a powerful party. They assumed Frenchmen to have no soul above the narrowest questions of persons, and stigmatised them as incapable of a great exhibition of public spirit. The wish was no doubt father to the suggestion. The march of the Prussians on Paris, and the signature of a peace framed upon the dictation of those popular German politicians who ask the dismemberment of France, would have delighted our contemporaries. We will not quarrel with them on that score. They are entitled, if they please, to desire the realisation of those mischievous pretensions which the wisdom of the Allies who had delivered Prussia refused to yield to her eager demands in 1814 and 1815. But they are not entitled to encourage revolution against the Sovereign of a friendly State. They have no right, they have no excuse, for attempting to sow disunion between the people and the Sovereign of that State when disunion would be irreparable disaster. Their first anticipations, written before the fact, had something of an excuse. It could be alleged for them that they were inferences fairly drawn from the known facts. To say that Paris would revolt, and that France would knock under solely because the enemy had won two great victories, was no doubt absurd; but, at all events, it was only put forward as a speculation. But, after the facts have given the lie to its calumniators, to pretend that France is on the eve of a revolution, to insist that an abdication is in every man's mind—although only a particular English newspaper whom the Emperor has made his enemy by refusing an impertinent proposal, ventures to use the word—to encourage the enemies of order, and therefore the enemies of their country, is—not to mince words—a most dishonourable and a most wicked course of proceeding. . . . No doubt our contemporaries have their reasons for this peculiar policy, and we do not wish to interfere with their business affairs; but we would point out to them the scandal and the mischief that is created when a newspaper, which is assumed abroad to have intimate relations with the Foreign Minister of England, takes just the tone that would naturally be taken by the organ of the Prussian Embassy. They are not likely to effect much for Prussia, but they certainly may irritate France against England. . . . Assurances from England that France can only be saved by a revolution, which, under the most favourable circumstances, and assuming everybody to be in favour of it, would waste many precious days, or by an abdication, which would disturb and alarm the public mind and fill everybody with uneasiness for the future, will have no influence. Yes; they will have an influence. They will be interpreted, and not unreasonably, as declarations of English sympathy with the (at present) successful invader; they will be felt as pieces of outrageous impertinence; and a bitter and long-enduring feeling against England will be the fruit of that scandalous partisanship for Prussia on the part of the English Liberal press which does so much credit to Count Bernstorff's diplomacy.

The insinuation contained in the last sentence is plain enough. It is that the *Times*—which is the great offender—has been bought by Prussia. Whether that be true or not is no affair of mine; I care nothing about the matter; but when one reads such a tirade as the above, one cannot help thinking of the monkey who, having been denuded of his own tail, was anxious to have neighbours in a like predicament. Your contemporary, having bartered independence for inspiration, is desirous to have it understood that it does not stand alone in its degradation. Then, is not that a neat diplomatic touch about the "dismemberment of France"? as if anyone had proposed such a thing; and cannot the *Standard* comprehend that there is palpable inconsistency in constantly threatening us with the danger of offending and irritating France by such non-explosive missiles as newspaper articles, and then as constantly urging an increase of our armaments, thereby offering her a practical menace? The task of blowing hot and cold, under the influence of foreign "inspiration" and the requirements of home party tactics, is not an easy one, that is clear.

By-the-by, the *Standard* at last acknowledges the authenticity of M. Benedetti's project of treaty, and in this wise:—"The rape of Belgium has been avowedly discussed between the representatives of the two great Powers which are now at war. Which first mooted the infamous proposal matters little now; it is sufficient for us that it was made by one side and entertained by the other." So, the scheme for the "rape of Belgium," which the *Standard* called "a palpable forgery," an "ill-contrived hoax," an "impossible invention," and a "clumsy squib," is a fact after all. And, with all submission to the *Standard*, who first made the "infamous proposal" does matter something; for it enables us to gauge the value of the friendship of that "cordial and honourable ally" of twenty years' standing, about whom your contemporary boasts in the article from which the above extracts are taken. Save us from trusting to such "cordial and honourable" allies, say I.

### THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

#### THE MAGAZINES.

*Macmillan's* is a particularly interesting number. Mr. J. H. Fyfe—a name well known in the upper circles of journalism—contributes one of those clear, vivid, incisive papers of his, which always make you wish there were more of them. Poor Prevost-Paradol is the subject, and Mr. Fyfe does him justice. Mr. Arthur Helps writes a most attractive sketch of the late Lord Clarendon. Professor Seeley commences a series of papers on "The English Revolution of the Nineteenth Century." Mr. Seeley appears to consider the essential idea of that "revolution" to be, roughly speaking, the abolition of monopoly of all kinds; and he dates the new period from about 1829 and Catholic Emancipation. But the glory of the number—I was going to say, the glory of the year—is "Ammergau; an Idyll," the sweetest poem that ever appeared in *Macmillan*.

In referring, last month, to the magazines of Messrs. Strahan and Co., I believe by a slip of the pen the *Sunday Magazine* was called, the *Sunday at Home*. The latter is a very good periodical; but it is much more strait-laced, and its contributions are of a lower intellectual rank. By-the-by, the East-End clergyman in the *Sunday Magazine* (I am right this time) informs us of what is new to me, though he says it has been remarked before—namely, that among the very poor who have been beaten in the battle of life, the Book of Revelation is, of all the books in the Bible, the favourite. When this is mentioned, a hundred little facts tend to confirm it spring up in the memory, and one sees that it is plausible in itself. The pictures of heavenly splendour; the scenes of conflict and defeat followed by celestial triumph; and, above all, the promises of divine rest and infinite consolation for the weary and sorrowful, naturally enough make the book attractive to the unfortunate. I do not know how it may strike some of your readers, Mr. Editor, but to my mind the fact indicated opens up endless vistas of meditation and criticism.

In speaking of *Good Words for the Young* (which this month excels itself in the matter of its illustrations) I forgot to refer to a curious touch of domestic morality in a paper by Lady Barker. This lady tells a story, ostensibly true, of a little boy who, because

his sister was very anxious to "grow," "set" her up to the waist, like a plant, and watered her, in the full belief that she would grow under that treatment. Lady Barker says that this little fellow had no idea at the time that he was doing wrong; and yet she relates, with entire naïveté, that he was kept in a room by himself and fed on bread and water for three days as a punishment. Punishment for what? It never seems to cross Lady Barker's mind that to "punish" a child for a fault of simplicity was a downright crime on the part of the parents. But it was; and all parental crimes of the sort tend to demoralise children. I know they are common enough in domestic rule; but so is cruelty all the world over. It is true that much of what is called the moral teaching of Providence comes to us in the shape of pain inflicted for what we did not previously know to be injurious; but this is not punishment in the high sense; and it is an awful mystery.

In the *Victoria* is a report of a discussion opened by Mr. James M'Grigor Allan, and very well opened too (barring his odd misuse of the word "transcendental"). In the course of his address, Mr. M'Grigor Allan said this:—

A writer has recently observed: "A woman is positively and distinctly created that she may become a wife and mother. If she misses this destiny, there is something wrong somewhere—it may be in herself, it may be out of herself. But a woman is a most complicated piece of mechanism, as clearly intended for wifehood and motherhood as the eye to see. You may make an old maid, or a nun, or a nurse all her life of her; but if you do, she is, *qua* woman, a failure, whatever great and noble things she may do, or whatever she may accomplish to raise the standard of human effort, and kindle the lamp of human hope."

Well, the "writer" who has "recently observed" is the present writer; though where or when I wrote it I haven't the remotest notion. However, I stand to it; and am glad to see it quoted. Also, I think Mr. M'Grigor Allan hits the white when he says that one great cause of these political women's movements is the increase of celibacy among the educated classes.

### THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

If it were not for the weather, the war would put all thoughts of theatre-going out of our heads. In these days of excitement, when a Queen's Speech, a prorogation of Parliament, or the ordinary town gossip of the day, creates no excitement whatever, it is hardly likely that London amusements would come very much to the front.

It is curious to notice how entirely Paris theatres are now—or have been, for I cannot tell what may have happened when these lines appear in print—given up entirely to popular demonstrations. At the Opera, for instance, between the acts of the "Muet de Portici," M. Caron sings "Le Rhin Allemand," and Madame Suss declaims the "Marseillaise." The same songs are given at the Opéra Comique, the Vaudeville (Marie Laurent and Roger being the singers), at the Variétés, at the Gaité (where choristers are advertised for), while the Gymnase announces the "Chant du Départ" and a string of military pieces.

Regarding home events I must be dumb. I have only been to the STRAND since last week, and there the performance is not very enticing. To hear the "Song of Complaints," a terrible decoction of abject and maddening nonsense, encored five times is surely enough to drive a discreet person like your Lounger into Colney Hatch. I wish I had time to write an article on the popular songs of England in direct contrast to the airs of Germany or France. When Germany is rolling out the superb songs of Arndt and France has her "Marseillaise," &c., it is indeed sad to see the "Song of Complaints" in every music-shop in London. If I were only to dare to give one stanza of this sad stuff, not a single subscriber to the ILLUSTRATED TIMES would remain. So I respect the feelings of my readers.

Mr. W. H. Liston has started punkahs at the OLYMPIC, so I suppose "Undine" has not had the cooling effect which was anticipated. A new comedy-drama by the indefatigable Tom Taylor, called "Handsome Is as Handsome Does," is talked of. Mr. Compton does not leave London for long, after all. He appears in the new comedy at the Olympic, as may have been guessed from a recent criticism which dragged in his name literally amorphous of nothing. The new play will be first produced in Manchester, one of the best of the theatrical provincial towns.

Mr. D. James joins his partners on Monday next. I could have wished there was an opportunity for a more important first appearance at the VAUDEVILLE than in a new farce, for Mr. James is really an artist.

The GAIETY is getting ready for a musical campaign. The great Santley is engaged; and, during these Continental disturbances, I have no doubt many other musical celebrities could be obtained, if, indeed, it is really the intention of Mr. Hollingshead—as it seems to be—to turn the Gaiety into an English opera-house.

Miss Hodson is mustering her forces for the NEW ROYALTY, and I suppose we shall soon hear more of Miss Bessie Allyn at the GLOBE.

It was feared, I learn, that this might be the last season of the German Reed entertainments at the Gallery of Illustration, the lease of the premises having expired. Mr. Reed, however, having unexpectedly been enabled to renew his lease, will again appear in a new entertainment in November next. The season closes this day (the 13th) with a very attractive programme. Mr. Reed, I hear, will take a short tour in the provinces, previous to his reappearance in London.

MR. DAVID SLINGSBY, a farmer living at Luddington, near Gould, Yorkshire, was summoned lately for riding in a first-class carriage on the Great Northern Railway from Doncaster to London with a second-class ticket. He failed to answer the summons, and he was then arrested under a warrant, brought up at the Clerkenwell Police Court last Saturday, and ordered to pay a fine of 20s. and £4 costs.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.—There is a great diversity in the statements as to the whereabouts of the Prince Imperial. On Wednesday it was announced that he had returned to Paris. On Thursday morning a telegram from Metz assures us he is still with the Emperor in that town. Another report, which on Wednesday evening took a very positive form, is that the Prince arrived that day in London, and drove at once to the French Embassy. The precautions which in such a case would naturally be taken to conceal the Prince's movements render it, of course, very difficult to ascertain the truth, but we have high authority for believing that his Imperial Highness has actually reached our shores, along with a considerable quantity of jewels and other valuables belonging to the Emperor and Empress.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.—The Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Abyssinian expedition, after reciting the facts, dates, and circumstances connected with the Abyssinian estimates submitted to Parliament, and some selections from the Ministerial statements on the subject, report that the total net cost of this expedition, so far as the exact fact has been ascertained by the Treasury up to July 1 of the present year, amounted to £1,921,600 spent by the Home Government; £5,578,400 spent in India; £1,300,000 spent in Abyssinia; total, £8,800,000; or £5,300,000 in excess of the first estimate, and £3,500,000 in excess of the second. It would appear, the Committee adds, that the author of the first estimate does not himself acknowledge it to have been an estimate at all. General Jameson, who (if any one) may be said to have prepared the estimates both of November and of April, states that the November estimate submitted to Parliament "was merely an attempted approximation to the amount; that 'the word estimate' had been improperly used; that the preparation of an estimate was in no way his official duty, or the duty of anyone connected with the India Department; that it was 'only as a matter of official courtesy and convenience' that he gave the information which was embodied in the form of an estimate; that he did not at all contemplate being made responsible to Parliament; and that no military Power could have made even an approximate estimate of the expenses of the Abyssinian war. And to this Mr. Seeley adds that it should not have been called an estimate at all, but 'a memorandum for the information of the Secretary of State.' It was also given in evidence before your Committee by Lord Napier of Magdala, the General in command of the expedition, by Sir General William Manfield, the Commander-in-Chief in India, and, indeed, by every military authority whom they consulted on this point, that the nature of the work assigned to the expedition, and the peculiar circumstances under which we made war in Abyssinia, rendered even an approximate estimate of the cost utterly impossible.



## THE CAMP AT SHOEBURYNESSE.

The Commandant of the Volunteer Artillery Camp at Shoeburyness, Colonel Chermiside, R.A., whose appointment has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for War, has issued his orders, which will be read with interest, as showing the discipline which will be exacted from volunteers at a military station, and as marking a great contrast between this gathering and that at Wimbledon. One important point is that the public, so far from being invited to Shoeburyness, are denied entrance to the camp, and a Provost-Marshal is to be appointed, whose duty it will be to deal with persons who may pass the sentries. All the volunteers who enter the camp are to undertake to pay obedience to all orders and regulations, and they are liable to expulsion for any contravention of these orders. The arrival in camp of all detachments and of all individual volunteers is to be effected in strict military form, and all officers and men in the camp are to be liable to duty, and are really to act on duty. The force is to be divided into two brigades, and every morning parade states are to be drawn out and presented, the battery sergeant-majors preparing these states, which are to be handed to the battery commanding officers, who are responsible for them to the adjutants of brigades. The officers commanding batteries are to be present at the breakfast and dinner of the men, and are to see that their men fall in in proper order at the mess parades and march off in order to the mess-tents. These officers are also to assist the staff in enforcing attention to the orders. The daily detail for duty for each brigade will be—"A captain and subaltern of the day, orderly sergeant, one battery orderly per battery, and two gunners on fatigue duty." The captain of the day is to be responsible for the interior discipline of the brigade, will attend all parades, and, accompanied by his subaltern, will visit the men's tents, hospital, cooking-house, and will report on whatever comes under his notice, the report to be regularly countersigned by the field officers of the brigade and forwarded to the brigade-major by a certain hour. The subaltern officers, the sergeant-majors, the quartermasters, and the quartermaster-sergeants have all responsible duties distinctly laid out for them. Reveille will sound at 6 a.m., orders will issue at 8 a.m., retreat at sunset; tattoo, first post at 10 p.m., second post at 10.30, and "out lights" at 10.45 p.m. The camp is to be kept, in regard to the disposition of the tents, the neat rolling of mattresses, &c., the same in every respect as a military one, and duty is to be exacted for sentries, &c., for the whole twenty-four hours. The guard will consist of one subaltern officer, one sergeant, two rank and file non-commissioned officers, and twenty-four gunners, and will furnish eight sentries. Guards and sentries are to be visited by the captain by day and after ten at night, and the corporal of the guard will visit sentries during every two reliefs. The inlying picket will consist of one sergeant, one rank and file non-commissioned officer, and ten gunners, whose duty will be to attend to the fire-engine in case of fire, and to see that there is no pressure round it. The several corps encamping are to be responsible for damage to tents and stores issued to the men, and no flags, banners, or any description of notices will be allowed except by order of the commandant. No officers or men can sleep out of camp without first obtaining leave of absence. The prize shooting will not be the only competition, for the winning detachments in the shooting will have a "repository competition" as follows:—"An 18-pounder is on skids; it will be required to remove that gun a distance of forty yards and replace it on skids, vent uppermost, muzzle pointing towards its original position. It will have to be taken through a short passage somewhat narrower than the length of the gun. Two gun detachments to be told off, but not to exceed, when together, a squad of twenty men. The detachment that completes the duty in the shortest time to be the winner; the time not exceeding twenty minutes, at the expiration of which time the competing squad will be withdrawn." All detachments joining the camp must be fully equipped as regards clothing, arms, and accoutrements. With the sanction of the Commandant of the School of Gunnery, a canteen is to be established for the use of the volunteers, by the kindness of Captain Carey, R.A., president of the Royal Artillery Canteen Committee, and the volunteers will be supplied at the military rate. The officers are to pay 4s. a day for messing, and the men 2s. 6d. a day, three meals each mess. The camp will open on Monday and close on Saturday.

## BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

AN amusing action for breach of promise of marriage was tried, on Friday week, in the Preston Borough Court. The plaintiff, Miss Jemima Bowen, was a daughter of the widow of a Non-conformist minister, and for some years she lived with her mother in Preston. The defendant was a draper in that town. The courtship began by the defendant writing this letter to the plaintiff:—

My dear Sister in Christ,—My heart is drawn after you in love. Your conversation, active efforts in the cause of Christ, unblamable character, and the belief you are able to make me a good working wife, tend to make me love you. If you are willing to accept me just as I am, I will be yours. Dear sister, the subject is very important; I have prayed and thought about it. Ask God's direction yourself, and let me hear from you soon.

I remain, your dear brother in Christ,  
RICHARD ROE, 78, Friargate, Preston.

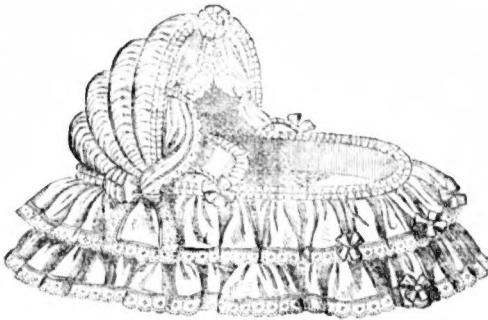
Miss Bowen did not answer that letter immediately, and the defendant wrote to her again. After consulting with her brother, she replied that she had no wish to change her situation in life; that she declined his proposal, and that she hoped he might find some one who would suit him better. Hearing that she was on a visit to her brother at Coston a very short time afterwards, he called there and asked her out. She went out, and he urged his suit with such force and effect that she consented to receive his addresses. In his subsequent letters he addressed her as "My dear Jemima;" and it was arranged that they should be married in April, 1869, the courtship having commenced shortly after June, 1868. The plaintiff subsequently received from him a letter, in which he said they had better "come to a conclusion, except as friends." Last December he married some one else. The defendant was called, and

## BABY

Layettez,

from

£20 to £50.



Berceannette, in pretty rose-bud chintz, 30s.

Book of Sixty Illustrations of Ladies' Underclothing, Baby Linen, &amp;c., Gratis and Post-free.

MRS. ADDLEY BJORNE, 37, PICCADILLY (OPPOSITE ST. JAMES'S CHURCH).

## LINEN.

Wedding

Outfits,

from

£20 to £100.

## OZOKERIT (PATENTED).

## CHAPMAN'S

PATENT

## ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR.

A PERFECT FOOD FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.

It is distinguished from all other foods, as containing in itself all the elements of a really good food, whereas most others are very deficient in plastic materials, and are wholly wanting in earthy matters necessary for the formation and preservation of the teeth and bones.

From the "Lancet," April 2, 1870.

"We hope it will take the place of the purely starchy compounds now in use, both in the case of children and of adults."

From Professor ATTFIELD, F.C.S., Professor of Practical Chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, &c.

"It is incomparably superior to arrowroot, corn flour, and other forms of starch, which contribute but little to the formation of bone or muscle."

Sold by Family Grocers, Druggists, &amp;c., in 3d., 6d., and 1s. packets, and 3s. tins.

Sole Proprietors—ORLANDO JONES and CO., Starchmakers to the Queen, London.

## PURE CHOCOLATE,

MANUFACTURED IN PARIS BY THE

## COMPAGNIE COLONIALE,

OF THE BEST COCOA AND SUGAR ONLY.

Forming the most Nutritive and Economical Breakfast.

No mixture of Flour, Arrowroot, Starch, or other useless or pernicious matter. Recommended by the medical authorities to DELICATE PERSONS and those suffering from INDIGESTION. Not deprived of its most valuable ingredient, the Cocoa Butter, and in fact the only form of Cocoa which preserves to the consumer all those beneficent properties of which this precious aliment is susceptible.

WHOLESALE, 4, PALL-MALL. Sold by the principal Houses in the Kingdom.

## BRUSSELS CARPETS.

£6000 WORTH, THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED.

THREE FRAMES, 2s. 11d.; FOUR FRAMES, 3s. 4½d.; FIVE FRAMES (THE BEST MADE), 3s. 6½d.

At WM. WAINE'S, 131 to 139, NEWINGTON-BUTTS.



## COLMAN'S BRITISH CORN-FLOUR,

PREPARED FROM RICE.

The Staple food of more than Three Hundred Million (300,000,000) of People.

Is unequalled for BLANC-MANGE, CUSTARDS, PUDDINGS, CAKES, SOUPS, &amp;c.

Is the most wholesome and easily digestible Food for Children and Invalids.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING BLANC-MANGE.

Take four ounces (or four full-sized table-spoonsful) of the Flour, and one quart of milk, sweetened to the taste, then add a pinch of salt. Mix a portion of the milk (cold) with the Flour into a thin paste; then add the remainder hot, with a piece of lemon-peel or cinnamon. Boil gently for eight or ten minutes, well stirring it all the time; and (after taking out the peel) pour it into a mould to cool. Served with preserved fruit, jelly, &c.

"Rice-Flour is Corn-Flour, and I regard this preparation of Messrs. COLMAN'S as superior to anything of the kind now before the public."

EDWIN LANKESTER, M.D., F.R.S., Medical Officer of Health, St. James's, Westminster, &amp;c."

## COLMAN'S BRITISH CORN-FLOUR

Is to be obtained of all Grocers, Oilmen, and Druggists, in 1 lb., ½ lb., and ¼ lb. packets.

## POLLACK, SCHMIDT, "LA SILENCIEUSE," 210, REGENT-ST., LONDON, W.

THE ONLY REALLY SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE ON THE ROTATING HOOK PRINCIPLE, WITH

PATENT HOOK AND NEEDLE GUARD,

which no other Machine possesses, not excepting the "Wheeler and Wilson."

Prospectuses and Samples sent free by post. Instructions gratis. Agents wanted.

give instructions to his subordinates for his reception at the castle. Pending his Lordship's reply, Mr. Abraham Levi repaired to the White Hart Hotel, where he was content to partake of refreshment provided in the coffee-room of that establishment in the absence of more regal or "dictatorial" fare, and while so engaged he was arrested by the sergeant of the Royal Household Police, and conveyed between ten and eleven o'clock to the union at Old Windsor. Mr. Abraham Levi, whose "dictatorship" has been thus abruptly terminated, is of short stature and slim figure, has sandy hair, beard, and moustache, and a Jewish cast of features. He carried a gold watch and chain, and £9 13s. in money. Upon one of the portmanteaus, the newest, were the letters "A. L.," while the label bore an address, "Mr. Abraham Levi, Westminster hotel," and the name of a firm from whom the portmanteau was obtained. Since Mr. Levi's reception at the union he has given several addresses of people to whom he said he was known; but up to the time of writing no replies had been received to inquiries made in these directions. Mr. Levi has been examined by Dr. Ridout, of Egham, the visiting surgeon of the union, who has certified that he is insane; and, should he not be claimed by his friends, he will be removed to Littlemore Lunatic Asylum within the next few days.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUG. 5.

BANKRUPTS.—MANGILL, Notting-hill, private hotel-keeper—W. and B. BEAUMONT, Honley, woollen-cloth manufacturers—T. BLACKLOCK, Bristol, joiner—J. FEE, Whitehaven, grocer—A. C. O. BODDINGTON, Sheffield, brewer—S. FORD, Everton, china-dealer—T. and J. HAMPSON, Gees Cross, hat manufacturers—C. E. PEARSON, Birmingham, ale dealer—J. RICHARDSON, Brighouse, innkeeper—T. J. SEARLE, Jun., Totnes, tanner—J. THOMSON, Birkenhead, undertaker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.—J. BOYD, Glasgow, clerk—J. MACKINLEY, Dumfries, fisher—A. CAIRNIE, Edinburgh, agent—J. TOD, Edinburgh, cattle salesman—A. PAUL, Dundee, solicitor.

TUESDAY, AUG. 11.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. J. BESANT, Dorchester, brewer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.—J. YOUNG, J. YOUNG, Jun., and J. YOUNG, Dundee, restaurateurs—A. LECKIE and J. MUNRO, Torry, Kincardineshire, engineers—J. MORRIS (deceased), Balhousie, near Perth, miller.

## GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

GROVER AND BAKER'S

DOUBLE-LOCK AND ELASTIC-

STITCH

SEWING-MACHINES,

long acknowledged as

THE BEST,

are now also

THE CHEAPEST.

Grover and Baker,

150, Regent-street, London, W.;

50, Bold-street, Liverpool.

Every Machine Guaranteed.

Instruction gratis.

Illustrated Prospectus and

Samples of Work

sent post-free.



## SAUCE.

## LEA AND PERRINS.

The "WORCESTERSHIRE,"

pronounced by Connoisseurs "The only

Good Sauce."

Improves the Appetite and aids Digestion.

Unrivalled for piquancy and flavour.

Ask for Lea and Perrins's sauce.

Beware of Imitations, and see the names

of Lea and Perrins on all bottles and

labels.

Agents: CROSE and BLACKWELL,

LONDON;

and sold by all Dealers in Sauces

throughout the World.



It is deservedly pronounced

the most certain remedy.

## M-MASTERS'S

UNIVERSAL

## HAIR RESTORER,

fragrant, simple, and stainless,

restores the hair to a

luxuriant growth, and effectually

restores the colour.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers,

in bottles, 3s. each.



## WORK BASKETS.



LINED QUILTED SILK IN ALL COLOURS.

WITHOUT INSTRUMENTS. 12s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 18s. 6d., 20s. 6d., 22s. 6d., &amp;c.

FILLED COMPLETE. 12s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 18s. 6d., 20s. 6d., 22s. 6d., &amp;c.

ASSER AND SHERWIN,

81, STRAND, W.C.; AND 40, OXFORD-STREET, W.

Illustrated Catalogue post free.



London: Printed and Published at the Office, 2, Catherine-street, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the County of Middlesex, by THOMAS FOX, 2, Catherine-street, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 13. 1870.